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THE
OXYRHYNGHUS PAPYRI volume xxxviif

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# THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI VOLUME XXXVIII 

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## PREFACE

This part, like XXXVI, contains contributions by a number of scholars. New literary texts are represented by a scrap of Tyrtacus (2824) and some pieces of the Phasma of Menander (2825), edited by E. G. Turner; and a small number of tiny fragments of New Comedy (2826-8), presentation of which is due to Dr. Marcia Weinstein. 2829-31 are identified pieces of New Comedy, edited by one or other of the foregoing. Dr. Gerald Browne has undertaken the edition of two separate copies of the Sortes of Astrampsychus (2832-3) and of a number of documentary texts. Other documents are edited by R. S. Bagnall, J. C. Shelton, J. D. Thomas, and Dr. Weinstein.

In addition the volume contains the publication of a number of texts studied in a seminar held in the University of Cambridge in 1966/7. Among these special mention should be made of 2857, a draft of a Roman will, for which the late Professor A. H. M. Jones and Mr. John Crook take responsibility; the draft manumission 2843, published by Miss Joyce Reynolds, with contributions from Dr. Michacl Crawford; the $\pi a p a \gamma \gamma \epsilon \lambda_{i} a$ contained in 2852, published by Messrs. R. F. Tannenbaum and P. A. M. Seuren. The series 2834-2846 contains all the documents identified as belonging to the Archive of Komon.

In the final stages of proof-reading it was observed that 2858 had been classified as a 'private document', whereas its proper place should have been under 'official documents'. It was then too late to alter the make-up of the book. Mr. W. E. H. Cockle has given valuable help in correcting the proofs.

Dr. Weinstein wishes to thank Professor Paul Mertens for information on third-century Oxyrhynchite prosopography. Dr. John Rea made the index. The general editors wish to thank the compositors and staff of the Oxford University Press for their customary care.

May 1971

P. J. PARSONS<br>J. R. REA<br>E. G. TURNER

General Editors of the Graeco-Roman Memoirs

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| 2824. | Tyrtaeus, Eunomia | EGT | ist/2nd cent.* |  | I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2825. | Menander, Phasma | EGT | Early ist cent. |  | 3 |
| 2826. | Anon., New Comedy | MEW | ist/2nd cent. |  | 15 |
| 2827. | Anon., New Comedy | MEW | 2nd cent. |  | 17 |
| 2828. | Anon., New Comedy | MEW | 3rd cent. |  | 18 |
| II. EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2829. | Menander, Epitrepontes | MEW | $3 \mathrm{rd} / 4$ th cent. |  | 19 |
| 2830. | Menander, Perikeiromene | EGT | 3 rd cent. |  | 27 |
| 2831. | Menander, Samia | EGT | $1 \mathrm{st} /$ and cent. |  | 29 |
| III. SUB-LITERARY PAPYRI |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 2833. | Astrampsychus, Sortes | GMB | Late 3rd/early cent. |  | 33 |
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| 2834. | Repayment of loan | MMA |  |  | 38 |
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| 2836. | Receipt for rent in kind | MC | 50 |  | 40 |
| 2837. | Notification of death | DC | 50 |  | 41 |
| 2838. | Private (?) letter | EGT | 62 |  | 42 |
| 2839. | Sitologus receipt (?) | EGT | 64 |  | 43 |
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| 2842. | Sitologus receipt . | EGT | 29? |  | 45 |
| 2843 . | Draft manumission | $J R$ and MC | 86 |  | 46 |
| 2844. | Private letter | EGT | 2nd half ist cent. |  | $5{ }^{1}$ |
| 2845. | List of collectors | EGT | 2nd half ist cent. |  | 52 |
| 2846. | Sale of a donkey | EGT | 2nd half ist cent. |  | $5^{2}$ |
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| 2847. | Glossary of administrative terms | GMB | ist half 3 rd cent. |  | 54 |
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| 2849. | Instructions from the $\pi \rho \omega \tau$ ос $\alpha$ áal | JDT | 296 |  | 59 |
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[^0]
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| 2863-6. Sitologi documents | GMB | 122/3 | 92 |
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| 2867. Sitologi document | GMB | 127 | 93 |
| 2868-9. Sitologi documents | GMB | 146/7 | - 94 |
| 2870-1. Sitologi documents | GMB | 175/6 | - 94 |
| 2872. Receipt for payment of wheat | JCS | 282/3 | - 95 |

IX. DOGUMENTS FIRST PUBLISHED ELSEWHERE

| 2873. | Withdrawal from lease |  | GMB | 62 | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2874. | Lease of land |  | RSB | 108 | 8 |
| 2875. | Apprenticeship contract |  | RSB | Early 3rd cent. | 9 |
| 2876. | Oath of guard |  | RSB | Early 3rd cent. | 100 |
| 2877. | Order for nails |  | RSB | Late 3rd cent. | 2 |

MMA $=$ M. M. Austin
RSB $=$ Roger S. Bagnall
GMB $=$ Gerald M. Browne
DC = Dorothy Crawford
$\mathrm{MC}=$ Michael Crawford
JC $=$ John Crook
$\mathrm{AHMJ}=\mathrm{A} . \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M}$. Jones
JR = Joyce Reynolds
PAMS $=$ P. A. M. Seuren
JCS = John C. Shelton
RFT $=$ R. F. Tannenbaum
JDT $=\mathrm{J}$. David Thomas
EGT = Eric G. Turner
MEW = Marcia E. Weinstein

## LIST OF PLATES

I. 2824; 2826; 2827; 2828; 2829
fr. iv; 2830; 2831
II. 2825
III. 2829 frr. i, ii, v-x
IV. 2832; 2841; 2857 (in part)
V. 2857 (in part)
VI. 2829 fr. iii; 2848
VII. 2847
VIII. 2843; 2854

## NUMBERS AND PLATES

| 2824 | I | 2831 | I |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2825 | II | 2832 | IV |
| 2826 | I | 2841 | IV |
| 2827 | I | 2843 | VIII |
| 2828 | I | 2847 | VII |
| 2829 | frr. i, ii III ; fr. iii VI; fr. iv I; | 2848 | VI |
|  | frr. v-x III | 2854 | VIII |
| 2830 | I | 2857 | IV, V |

## NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND ABBREVIATIONS

The method of publication follows that adopted in Part XXXVI. As there, the dots indicating letters unread and, within square brackets, the estimated number of lost letters are printed slightly below the line. In the new literary texts, corrections and annotations which appear to be in a different hand from that of the original scribe are printed in thick type. Non-literary texts are printed in modern form, with accents and punctuation, the lectional signs occurring in the papyri being noted in the apparatus criticus, where also faults of orthography, \&c., are corrected. Iota adscript is printed where written, otherwise iota subscript is used. Square brackets [] indicate a lacuna, round brackets () the resolution of a symbol or abbreviation, angular brackets 〈〉 a mistaken omission in the original, braces \{\} a superfluous letter or letters, double square brackets [I] a deletion, the signs ' ' an insertion above the line. Dots within brackets represent the estimated number of letters lost or deleted, dots outside brackets mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Dots under letters indicate that the reading is doubtful. In the new literary texts letters not read or marked as doubtful in the literal transcript may be read or appear without the dot marking doubt in the reconstruction if the context justifies this. Lastly, heavy Arabic numerals refer to Oxyrhynchus papyri printed in this and preceding volumes, ordinary numerals to lines, small Roman numerals to columns.

The abbreviations used are in the main identical with those in E. G. Turner, Greek Papyri: an Introduction (1968). It is hoped that any new ones will be self-explanatory.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO PAPYRI PUBLISHED BY THE EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY

I 200 (description). Text and plate in $\mathcal{Z} P E \mathrm{v}$ (1970) 286-8, Tafel VII b.

592 (description). Text and plate in BASP vii (1970) 29-34.
593 (description). Text and plate in BASP vii (1970) 23-8.
595 (description). Text and plate in BASP vii (1970) 105-8.
IV 765 (description). Text and plate in $B A S P$ vii (1970) $72-6$.
807 (description). Text and plate in $B A S P$ v (1968) 107-14, $118-19$.
811 (description). Text and plate in BASP vii (1970) 102-4.
824 (description). Text in BASP iii (1965-6) 29.
VI 946 (description). Text and plate in $B A S P$ v (1968) 129-32.
975 (description). Text in CÉ xl (1965) 353-4 = SB X 10274.

X 1265 5. For Mapaví ${ }^{\text {read Malaví } \omega . \text { (J. R. Rea.) }}$
1303. For Пapaví $\omega$ ] restore Malaví $\varphi$. See notes on 1265, 2344. (J. R. Rea.)

XI 1368. Identified as Lollianus, Phoenicica. See $\chi P E$ vi (1970) 42-3.
1381. Various notes in $Z P E$ iii (1968) $159-60$.

XII 1578 (description). Text in BASP iii (1965-6) 30-1.
XIV 1719 (description). Corrected in $C E$ xl (1965) $357=\mathrm{SB}$ 10275. See also $B A S P$ vi (1969) 20-1.
XVI 1862 29. On $\beta i ́ \kappa \lambda \alpha$ see $Z P E$ vii (1971) $58-9$.
1892 32. For $\dot{\alpha} \nu[\tau] \iota \lambda o y i a c ~ r e a d ~ \alpha u a \lambda o \gamma i ́ a c . ~ S e e ~ Z P E ~ i i i ~(1968) ~ 3-5 . ~$
 and re-date the document to c. A.D. 231-6 (or 238, see $B A S P$ iv (1967) 114). (J. R. Rea.)
 original.

2125 i i. For $\Delta \omega \nu$ ciou read $\Delta$ iovvciov.
32. After this line the date clause is preserved but is omitted in ed. pr. It runs:
(є่̈точс) $\delta$ Av̀токра́торос Kaícарос



Then follow what are given in ed. pr. as lines 33-9, properly $37-43$.
This date is equivalent to 6 April A.D. 225, which now becomes the latest known date for the strategus Aurelius Harpocration. (J. R. Rea.)
XIX 2223 (Cf. Vol. XXXVI Appendix, where the volume number is given wrongly as XX and the item consequently misplaced.)
${ }^{10} 74$ Since cleaning the first word can be read clearly as $\epsilon \chi 0 \cup \subset \alpha$ (fr. a +b ).
${ }^{1075}$ The scribe wrote $o \phi \theta \eta$ (fr. $\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b}$ ) in error for $\tilde{\omega} \phi \theta \eta$.
2228. On Aurelius Mercurius see BASP vi (1969) 35-40.
 Proceedings of the XIIth International Congress of Papyrology, p. 427.
XXII 2344 i. For Mapavi $\varphi$ read Maıavíc. (J. R. Rea.)
 $\pi u p(-)$.

XXXI 2536. Various notes in $Z P E$ iii (1968) 100.
XXXII 2619. On the metre see $Z P E$ iv (1969) $135-42$, v (1970) $11-34$.
2644 p. 172. For 'Recto' read 'Verso $\downarrow$ '.
p. 173. For 'Verso' read 'Recto $\rightarrow$ '.

XXXV 2735. On the metre see $Z P E$ iv (1969) $142-9$, v (1970) $15-16$.
2737. Various notes in $Z P E \vee(1970)$ 1-10.
2744. Various notes in Archiv xx (1970) 29-42.

XXXVII p. 4 l. 3. For 2538 read 2358.
P. Ant. I 24 p. 55 v. 47 I . For $\epsilon] \kappa \tau \iota \nu$ read $] \epsilon c ̧ \tau \tau v$. v. 506. For ov] $\theta$. o $\delta \rho a c$ read ov $] \theta^{\prime}$ opac.
P. Ant. II p. viii l. 5. For '73 verso' read '73 recto'. 1. 18 For 'Euripides, Bacchae (verso)' read 'Euripides, Bacchae (recto)'.
p. 6 I 73 (heading). For 'Plate IV (verso)' read 'Plate IV (recto)'.
p. 62 margin. For 'Recto' read 'Verso $\downarrow$ '. For 'Verso' read 'Recto $\rightarrow$ '.
v. 1159 . For $[\tau \alpha u \rho o \nu ~ \pi \rho o \eta \gamma \eta \tau] \hat{\eta}[\rho a$ read $[\tau a u \rho o \nu \pi \rho o \eta \gamma \eta \tau] \hat{\eta}[\rho] a$.
v. 1183 . For $\epsilon v[\tau v \chi . . . .$.$] a \alpha \rho[a] \operatorname{read} \underline{\epsilon} v[\tau v \chi . . . . .$.$] a \rho \rho a$.
v. i185. For $\nu \in о$ ( read perhaps $\nu \in о с$.

Pl. IV, caption. For '73 verso' read ' 73 recto'.
P. Fay. 176 (description). Text and plate in BASP vii (1970) 99-102.

197 (description). Text and plate in $Z P E$ v (1970) 285-6, Tafel VII a.
350 (description). Text in $Z P E v$ (1970) 20-1.
360 (description). Text and plate in $Z P E$ vi (1970) 183-5, Tafel IX c.
P. Hibeh I 129 (description). Text and plate in BASP vii (1970) 39-4I, 43.
133. Reconsidered in $B A S P$ iii ( $1965^{-6}$ ) $85-7$, with plate (88).

135 (description). Text and plate in BASP iii (1965-6) 89-92, v (1968) 114-17, 120.
139 (description). Text and plate in BASP vii (I970) $41 \mathrm{I}-4$.
152 (description). Text and plate of fr. 2 col. i in D. J. Crawford, Kerkeosiris (Cambridge, 1971) 141-3.
P. Hibeh II 198. Discussion and plates in BASP vi (ı669) 73-ı 18.
P. Tebt. I 63 99. For $\Phi a \hat{\omega}$ c read ' $I \lambda \omega ̂ c$. See BASP vii (1970) 9.

64 (a) 49. For $\left[\Phi_{a \hat{\omega}}\right]$ c restore $[' I \lambda \hat{\omega}]$ c. See BASP vii (i97o) 9.
93 12. For $\Phi_{a \eta}[c] \epsilon \iota c$ read $\Phi_{\mu}[v] \epsilon \iota c$. See BASP vii (1970) 9.
94 24. For Паало(v̂тoc?) expand Паa入o( $\mu$ oúvoc). See BASP vii (1970) 9.
P. Tebt. II 531 (description). Text and plate in BASP vii (1970) 77-81, 85.

532 (description). Text and plate in BASP vii (1970) 81-4, 86.
605 (description). Text in $Z P E$ vi (1970) 89-90.
606 (description). Text in $Z P E$ vi (1970) 90-1.
607 (description). Text in $Z P E$ vi (1970) 9 r.
617 (description). Text in $Z P E$ vi (1970) 86.
629, 630 (descriptions). Text in $Z P E$ vi (1970) 87-8. (In 629, line 6 for $\kappa \rho$ read $\kappa \zeta$.)
631 (description). Text in $Z P E$ vi (1970) 88.
632 (description). Text in $Z P E$ vi (1970) 86-7.
635 (description). Text in $\not \subset P E$ vi (1970) 85.
646 (description). Text and plate in BASP vi (1969) I 19-20, 125.
647 (description). Text and plate in BASP vi (1969) 120-1, 126.
648 (description). Text and plate in BASP vi (1969) 122-3, 128.
650 (description). Text and plate in BASP vi (1969) 120, 125.
655 (description). Text and plate in BASP vi (1969) 122, 127.
656 (description). Text and plate in BASP vi (1969) 121, 126.
657 (description). Text and plate in $B A S P$ vi (1969) 121-2, 127.
658 (description). Text and plate in BASP vi (1969) $124,129$.
661 (description). Text and plate in BASP vi (1969) 124, 129. 662 (description). Text and plate in BASP vi (1969) 123, 128.

# NEW CLASSICAL TEXTS 

2824. Tyrtaeus, Eunomia
$4 \times 14 \mathrm{~cm}$. Late ist or early 2nd century
A short strip of coarse papyrus from a roll containing the middle portions of 16 elegiac verses identified as Tyrtaeus since fr. 2 is included in them. The hand is a medium-sized rounded capital, bilinear except for $\rho$ and $\phi . \epsilon$ (with high cross-bar), $o$ (in 3 strokes), $c$ are well rounded, $\alpha$ and $\delta$ have a left-curving finial at their apex, $\rho, \tau$ left-curving serifs, the second stroke of $\pi$ and $v$ right-curving serifs. The hand should be assigned to the end of the first or early second century. Among dated hands it may be compared with P. Ryl. iii 484 (which is more informal) and letters in the Gemellus archive, e.g. P. Fay. I io; similar undated hands are 2428, 2506, P. Ryl. i 54. Two accents, a long mark of quantity, and internal marks of aspiration ( 7 , perhaps 5 ) were added by the same hand. The top of the column is not preserved, but the foot finishes with the first (hexameter) line of a couplet, as does fragment A ii of the Berlin papyrus of Tyrtaeus-the following column must therefore have begun with the pentameter. In so far as one may judge from extrapolation of the beginnings of $12-15$, the pentameters began on the same alignment as the hexameters. Another hand using brown ink has written over the Tyrtaeus above 11. 4, 8, 9 (where the Tyrtaeus is obscured) and continued for 3 lines below. It seems to be the same hand as wrote parts of 5 lines on the back, which can be identified as from an account.

This is not the first papyrus fragment of Tyrtaeus to be found. That distinction belongs to P. Berlin in675, of the 3rd century b.c. (See von Wilamowitz, S.B. Berlin 1918, pp. 728 seqq.; L. Koenen, Rh. Mus. xcvi (1953), pp. 187-9; M. L. West, ZPE i (1967), pp. I73-82.) It is, however, the first papyrus to show that a text of this poet, not merely quotations in anthologies, survived into the Roman period, and to suggest that an Alexandrian edition of his work may have existed. The papyrus contains one interesting variant (which may well be right) from the text given by Strabo (I3 n.).

I have had the benefit of transcripts of this text made by both Mr. Lobel and Dr. Rea. But I must take responsibility for the readings presented here.

］．．．．$\epsilon \circ \pi \rho o[$
］o．$\phi . \epsilon \nu a \kappa[$
］．$\mu . \nu \tau \in!a . a .[$
］．．$\quad a ¢, a[.]^{\star} . .[$
$] \pi \alpha \nu \tau^{\prime} \epsilon \epsilon \delta \epsilon \nu$ ．［
］yסpacavict［
］．［．］$]. a \lambda a[$
］$\theta$ єогсь $\phi_{\iota}$［
${ }^{10}$

$$
] a!\pi \in![. \omega \mu[.] \theta a \kappa[
$$

］．$\epsilon \gamma \gamma v \tau \epsilon \rho \circ \iota . . \nu[$ ］ка入入ıстєфа⿱оч［ ］acтvסє $\delta \omega \kappa \epsilon \tau \rho[$
］$о \nu \tau \in \subset \epsilon \rho \bar{\nu} \tau \in \nu$［
I5 ］．．${ }^{\eta}$ сорафıкоц［ ］үдаvкс́т［．］$\delta о с[$
I Feet only，penultimate letter o？$\quad 2$ Three high horizontals before $\epsilon 0$ ，third may be cross－bar of $\theta,] \theta \epsilon \theta$, M．L．$\quad 3$ First letter may be $\omega \quad 4$ Short vertical before $\mu$ ，tip of $a$ after it High convex curve after $\epsilon a \quad 5 \mathrm{~A}$ broken vertical linked by high horizontal to right－facing curved vertical，this linked by high horizontal to $\iota$（probably not $] \pi \iota$ ；but ］．ct，$] \tau \epsilon \iota,\rceil \gamma \epsilon \iota,] \pi \epsilon \iota$ are possible）；then preferably $a$ ， but $\delta$ ，o possible；then preferably $c$ ，but $\epsilon$ possible；then $\tau$ or $v$ or $\kappa$ ；then $a$ or $\delta$ or $\lambda$ ；a letter lost；then rough breathing above traces（presumably vowel，which may be followed by c．［，or may be $\frac{\downarrow}{v}$ followed by $\chi$ or $\tau$ ？）$\quad 6$ All early copies，including my own，give $\epsilon \rho \delta \epsilon v$ ．But M．L．West has pointed out that the loop of $\rho$ is suspect as too round and watery，and an infra－red photograph confirms that $\epsilon \iota \delta \epsilon \nu$ should be read After $\epsilon \delta \delta \epsilon$ ，high dot of ink excludes $\epsilon$ and makes o unlikely 8 At ］．［，a vertical trace After $\eta$ ，a short vertical preceded by another apparently added later higher in line，from which an oblique slopes down from left to right；the resulting $\eta y a \lambda a$ or $\eta!c a \lambda a$ or $\eta!\% a \lambda a$ is very crowded，and the whole line，as in 9 ，is confused by overwriting in a different hand．A faint trace of tail of $\lambda$ excludes raıa 9 Writing in other ink above II end，$\pi \nu[$ or $\gamma \leqslant \nu[\quad$ I 5 ］oc cannot be verified



 with the traces．
 connection with fr．3a， 7 （Diodorus）кai $\epsilon_{\rho} \delta \epsilon \iota \nu \pi a ́ v \tau a$ סiкаıa．
 speak＇is the most obvious interpretation．

Io $] a \iota \pi \epsilon \iota[\theta] \omega^{\prime} \mu[\epsilon] \theta \alpha \kappa\left[\right.$ rather than $\pi \epsilon \iota[\rho] \omega^{\prime} \mu[\epsilon] \theta \alpha$, cf．I I，i2．
 zum Gehorsam gegen die Herakliden，denen Zeus Sparta verliehen hat＇，E．Schwartz，Hermes 1899， p．465．＇［The lines aúzóc $\gamma$＇$\rho$, ，with their reiteration of the source of the royal authority，evidently contain

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ] } \underset{\theta \in o \pi \rho o[\pi}{v i o}[ \\
& \text { ]. . } \theta \in о \pi \rho \circ[\pi \\
& \text { ]o. фяє́va к } \\
& \text { ]. } \mu \text { ạтєєiac } a .[
\end{aligned}
$$

5
] $\pi \alpha{ }^{2} v \tau^{\prime} \epsilon i ̂ \delta e v$. [
á] $] \nu \delta \rho a c a ̉ \nu \iota c \tau[a \mu \in \nu-$
$] \theta \epsilon \circ \hat{c} \subset \iota \phi \iota[\lambda-$
$] a \iota \pi \epsilon \iota[\theta] \omega \mu[\epsilon] \theta a \kappa[$
$] . . \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \gamma v \tau \epsilon \rho \rho o \iota \gamma \epsilon \rho[\epsilon-$

 oícuv á $\mu a \pi \rho \circ \lambda \iota \pi]$ óv $\tau \epsilon c$ ' $E \rho \iota \nu \epsilon \grave{\partial} \nu[\eta ้ \nu \epsilon \mu \circ \epsilon ́ \nu \tau \alpha$

] $\gamma \lambda$ аขк $\omega ́ \pi[[]] \delta$ ос [
a point by which Tyrtaeus laid some store-the son of Cronos himself, Hera's husband, Zeus gave this land to the Heraclidae. In fact the loyalty which Tyrtaeus strove to revive was loyalty to the kings, and with this simple remedy he hoped to cure all Sparta's troubles', A. Andrewes, $C Q$ xxxii (1938), p. 97. The unemphatic position given to 'Hраклєiठaıc and the reference to Athena (16) show that Tyrtaeus' appeal is wider, to the divine ordinance which has so far blessed the whole Dorian race, and which Dorians themselves, citizens and fools, are in danger of upsetting. Solon fr. I applies this idea to Athens, and throws in the weight of diкך. Had he Tyrtaeus' verses in mind?
${ }^{13}$ Strabo cites the verse-ending as $\tau \dot{\eta} \nu \delta \epsilon \delta \in \delta \delta \omega \kappa \epsilon \pi \sigma^{\prime} \lambda \iota \nu$. äctv, which might be the pre-Dorian stronghold, but which is used, as M. L. West points out, of early Sparta by Plutarch (Lycurgus $8 \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \delta \dot{\epsilon}$
 $\epsilon \delta \omega \kappa \epsilon$ is what Tyrtaeus wrote, since final $-v$ does not elide in hiatus. This would meet the principle laid down by Wackernagel, Vorlesungen über Syntax $\mathrm{i}^{2}$ pp. 166 ff ., that archaic verse does not know the resultative perfect $\delta \epsilon \delta \delta \omega \kappa$.

I6 $\gamma \lambda$ дavк $\omega \pi \pi \delta$ oc: i.e. Athena. The rhetra quoted in Plut. $L y c .6$ calls for a dedication to Zeus Sullanios and Athena Sullania. For Athena in Laconian cult cf. Dümmler in RE s.v. Athena, col. 1978; Sam Wide, Lak. Kulte, pp. 48-62.

> 2825. Menander, Phasma Height 14.5 cm . Early i A.D.

A number of fragments as originally found have been reduced by combination to 4 pieces of a papyrus roll. It is a well-written copy, 14.5 cm . high, with good upper and lower margins. There are 18 lines in each column of writing. The hand is a bold regular upright capital, of medium size. $\mu$ is in 4 movements, resembling the apices of 2 isosceles triangles, and its last stroke is often a curve open to the right; $\epsilon$ is rounded, and its

$$
{ }^{1} \text { And cf. Theognis } 785
$$

central horizontal may be made in a half circle, and placed high; $v$ often has a shallow upper bowl, and can be confused with $\tau$. There are serifs on the feet of vertical strokes, and a left-pointing foot to the base of $\rho$. Comparison with 246, 2654, P. Lond. 354 (Roberts, Greek Lit. Hands, 9a) suggests allocation to the early first century after Christ, but the end of the ist century b.c. could not be excluded. The scribe writes iota adscript (in error at B i 18 ?), but no punctuation or lectional signs. The only 'dramatic' notation is given by marginal paragraphos, usually coupled with a space in the line. There are no dicola, no names of characters. The surface of the papyrus is rubbed and it is not always easy to read letters or recognize paragraphoi. Not all those expected can be identified. Two oblique lines in the left margin of B col. ii may possibly be query marks or checking-strokes. The scribe makes itacistic errors.

Mr. Lobel first identified the play through the occurrence of fr. I "E $\mu \beta \alpha \rho \circ$ (B ii 6), Dr. Rea subsequently located fr. 2 in Bi i 7 -I 8 . The only names of characters occurring in the text are Syrus and Chaereas (B iii 17 , if the articulation is correct).

Fr. A is independent of the rest (no fibre joins can be made; a clearly recognizable bright brown fibre just above A 4 does not continue into B). Fr. B is composite. Separate pieces give the ends of lines of col. i and the beginning of ii, the joins being confirmed by fibre continuations and shared letters (i $5, \nu$ of $\pi a \lambda \iota \nu$, ii $16, a$ of $\kappa \alpha \iota$, ii 18 , 2nd $o$ of ooo $\mu u \iota$ ). The two halves of col. ii are anchored by equidistance of lines, fibre continuations, a very probable shared restoration in v. 16 , and a probable shared $v$ in v. 15 ; and col. iii is placed by the same means. The detached fr. placed at the head of B col. ii seems to continue fibres of $i$, has a similar top margin, and if it is part of col. ii (cf. $\pi \alpha \nu \tau o \delta[a \pi)$ can only be placed there. The position of frs. C and D is unknown.

B ii and iii (from ii 5 certainly) are trochaic tetrameters. B i is in iambic trimeters ( $17-\mathrm{r} 8=$ Phasma fr. 2), and therefore the change to tetrameters occurred at the top or in the opening lines of B ii. A is in trimeters (median diaeresis would be violated if restorations were proposed on the supposition that they were tetrameters).

In fr. A a man and his wife ( $\left.\phi^{\prime} \lambda^{\top}\right]{ }^{\alpha} \nu \in \rho$, I ) discuss a delicate and intimate matter, the festival at which a girl was raped by a man, and presumably bore a child whose paternity is in question. It is not certain that only two characters play the scene, and that the wife is confessing to her husband, but that could be its tenor. ${ }^{1}$

In B i a cook speaks ( $\mathrm{r} 7-\mathrm{r} 8$, perhaps also $4,8,9$ ), a slave Syrus is involved and cursed; and from the interchanges we learn that someone 'had a slight touch of melancholia', is now better, and that someone (the same person?) is to 'marry again' (a second marriage, or a marriage which had been put off is now on again).

In col. ii a slave reports to his master ( $\left.\tau \rho \rho^{\prime}\right] \phi \varphi \mu \epsilon, \mathrm{I}$ ) on a scene taking place indoors, which it seems that he had spied out. The man spied on, apparently a rival lover (cf. ro, $\left.{ }^{15}\right)$, is shamming madness $(6,8,12)$. His fit takes the form of kissing a girl all over her face ( $12-14$ ). The master, who suspects he is being gulled, goes indoors to his sister

[^1]from whom he expects to learn the truth; his sister herself he expects to be somewhat despondent in view of the marriage being prepared.

Fr. C (see 2 n .) seems to be the greeting of a master of one of the stage households to his home on returning from abroad.

In $G R B S_{\text {I }}$ (1969), pp. 307-24 I have attempted a reconstruction of this famous play, taking into account also the membranae Petropolitanae and the mosaic from the villa at Mytilene which shows a scene from Act II (black-and-white plate in To Ergon 1963, fig. I74, $B C H$ lxxxviii ( 1964 ), p. 802). ${ }^{\text {I }}$ For photographs of the membranae (P. Gr. 388) I am indebted to Dr. V. M. Barashenkov, Director of the Saltikov-Schedrin State Public Library in Leningrad, Dr. I. F. Grigoreva, head of its International Exchange Section, Madame Granstrem, Curator of Manuscripts, and to Professor I. Fikhmann. In the elucidation of the fragments I owe a great deal to Professors E. W. Handley and T. B. L. Webster, Drs. John Rea and Colin Austin, and Mr. W. E. H. Cockle.

[^2]Fr．A
Top
］．ขтıєєститьскатаи．．［
］$\theta$ єуоикоьоиса ара［
$\pi \alpha \nu]$ ？$v \chi$ босоис $\eta с к а \iota \chi о$－
］$\alpha \nu \theta a \nu \in \iota c \gamma a \rho \tau \eta \nu o \delta[$
$] \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \gamma \xi \epsilon \iota \subset \eta \delta \epsilon \rho \epsilon \ell \beta \rho[$

］$\eta \pi \lambda \alpha \nu \eta \theta_{\epsilon \iota} \eta \tau \alpha \alpha \alpha$ ．［
$\epsilon \rho \omega \tau \eta \subset \in \iota \subset \tau \alpha \pi \rho \rho[$
．．．．］єıстоvєıга $\theta \alpha v[$
］ovтоитот $\omega \nu \lambda$［
］a $\nu \in \rho \gamma \nu \omega \rho \iota \mu о \nu \tau[$
］．сүа $\rho \pi о \tau \epsilon \nu \beta \rho a v[$
］aı $\delta \iota \theta a \delta \iota \tau \alpha \pi[$
．．］$\alpha \nu \tau \tau \tau \omega \nu \gamma \epsilon \gamma[$
15 ．］．тата⿱亠乂⿰七［
].ov[

2 lines lost
I ］．，tiny loop open to left，low down（？o）；at end，high and low ink，？$\chi$［ 7 end，an upright （ $\nu$ or $\imath$ ），a perhaps slightly more probable 12 ］．，a vertical $\gamma$ deleted or altered Ending $\beta p a y$ read by E．W．H．

Fr. A

> (B) $\ldots] \theta \epsilon \nu$ оưk oî $\delta^{\prime} \cdot$ ov̂ca $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho[$ $\pi \alpha \nu]$ بvхи́ठoc oüс $\eta$ с каi $\chi о[\rho \bar{\omega} \nu$
$\ldots.] \epsilon \lambda \hat{\epsilon} \gamma \xi \epsilon \epsilon \iota, \hat{\eta} \delta^{\prime} \dot{\epsilon} \rho \in \hat{\imath}$ in $B[a v \rho \omega \nu i ́ o \iota c$
. . .] $\omega \nu$ íouc cv́ $\cdot \pi \eta \nu i \kappa$ ' oủ $\pi[$

> ...] () $\epsilon^{\rho} \rho \omega \tau \eta \dot{\prime} \epsilon \iota<\tau \dot{\alpha} \pi \rho \rho[$
> .. $\pi \lambda] \epsilon i ̂ c \tau o v ~ \epsilon i ̂ \tau a ~ \theta a v[\mu a-$ ]ov• $\pi o \hat{v} \pi o \tau^{\prime} \ddot{\omega} \nu \lambda[\underline{\cup}-\cup-$ $\left.\searrow \phi_{i} \lambda^{\prime}\right]$ à $\nu \in \rho, \gamma \nu \omega \dot{\rho} \rho \iota \mu \nu \tau[$ ]. с үá $\pi$ тот' є̀v $B \rho \alpha v[\rho \omega \nu-$ ]aı $\delta^{\prime} \dot{\epsilon} \nu \theta a \delta i \tau \grave{\alpha} \pi[-\cup-$ ]av $\tau \iota \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \gamma \epsilon \gamma[$
> $I_{5}$ ]. $0 \cdot \underline{0}[$
> 2 lines lost

Fr. B Col. i
Top
] ${ }^{2} v \pi \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \lambda a \gamma \chi \circ \lambda \eta[$
] $\tau \alpha \nu v \nu v \gamma \iota \epsilon \subset \tau \in \rho \circ[$
] $\kappa \alpha \downarrow \alpha \mu \epsilon \iota \pi \alpha \lambda \iota \nu$ [
]єтаuтаvסov cupє[
${ }^{\gamma} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \epsilon \nu \quad \gamma \alpha \mu \epsilon \iota \pi a \lambda \iota \nu$
]ca $\delta \epsilon \lambda \phi \eta \nu$ о८хо $[$

]оточкат $о \boldsymbol{\sim} \beta \lambda \epsilon \pi \omega[$
]ргоукаӨарацга
эо $\quad] a \pi о \lambda \omega \lambda \epsilon \pi \lambda \eta с \iota \circ \nu$
]. $\beta \epsilon \lambda \tau \iota c \tau \epsilon \iota \pi \epsilon \mu \circ \iota$
]@ $\in \tau \epsilon \rho \alpha \nu$ акоуєтє
]. $\rho \alpha \gamma \alpha \rho \square \mu \in \tau \epsilon \rho \chi \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota$
]. $\alpha \cup \tau о \theta \in \nu \kappa \alpha \lambda \epsilon \iota$
15 ] ${ }^{2} \omega \lambda \eta<c \stackrel{u}{[.] ~} \epsilon$ ]! $\omega \nu \epsilon[. ..] \epsilon \mu о \iota$ ]. $\iota \sqcap$.[...] $] \in \theta \in \alpha \nu$
] $\eta \iota$
Foot
I ] y represented by link low down and vertical 5 ] $\tau \epsilon \iota \nu$ less likely $\quad$ I Low link before $\beta$ I3 ]., $v$ or $\chi$ or $\kappa$. Not $\epsilon, o, \omega, \tau$

14 ]., high and low ink, ? e I 5 cy. $\epsilon$, very high dot of ink, perhaps not part of letter 17 ]., high dot of ink

Fr. B Col. i

Top
] $\nu$ vim $\epsilon \mu \in \lambda \alpha \gamma \chi$ о́ $\eta$ [сє́ $\tau \iota$
 ] каì $\gamma \alpha \mu \epsilon i ̂ \pi a ́ \lambda \iota \nu$ [
 $] \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu() \gamma a \mu \epsilon \hat{\imath} \pi \alpha ́ \lambda_{\iota \nu}$ ]c $\alpha \dot{\delta} \epsilon \lambda \phi \dot{\eta} \nu() o^{\prime \prime} \chi o \mu[\alpha \iota$

]o то仑̂ катขоv̂ $\beta \lambda \epsilon ́ \pi \omega$ ] pıo ка日a $\alpha \dot{\alpha} \mu i ́ a$ ] à $\pi$ ó $\lambda \omega \lambda \epsilon$ ( ) $\pi \lambda \eta<i o \nu$ 1. $\beta \in ́ \lambda \lambda \tau \iota c \tau^{\prime} \epsilon i \pi \epsilon ́ \mu о \iota$ $] \delta \epsilon \tau \in ́ \rho \alpha \nu()$ áкои́єтє ]. $\rho \alpha$ रà $\rho \mu \epsilon \tau \epsilon ́ \rho \chi \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota$
]. $\alpha u ̛ \tau o ́ \theta \in \nu \kappa \alpha ́ \lambda \epsilon \iota$
$\epsilon \bar{\epsilon}] \xi \dot{\omega} \lambda \eta \subset \subset{ }^{\prime}[\rho] \epsilon$ ]! $\omega \nu \in[. . .$.$] द́ \mu \alpha^{\prime}$ $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right] \pi \iota \iota\left\lceil\mu[\alpha i v] \in \subset \theta^{\prime} \epsilon \dot{\alpha} \nu\right.$

Foot

Fr. B Col. ii

$$
\text { ] } \pi \alpha \nu \tau o \delta[
$$

.] $u \pi \epsilon \rho$. [ ]ढк. $\iota \tau$.[

5 o七д[.]at тотаьбьov.[ аутосочкєн $\beta$ аросєє[. . . . .]тоситєчо. . . [ $\tau о \pi \alpha[.] \alpha \chi \rho \eta \mu \circ[.] \theta \omega \subset \epsilon\left[. .\right.$. . ${ }^{2} \pi \alpha \nu \tau о \delta \alpha \pi \alpha \lambda \epsilon[$ [.] $] \theta \epsilon \epsilon \nu[\ldots] v \nu \theta \ldots \quad \kappa[\ldots.] \nu \epsilon \mu \phi \rho о \nu \omega \subset \eta \mu[$


 $\alpha \pi \epsilon \delta \epsilon \tau[.] \kappa \alpha \mu \omega \nu \quad a \pi o \lambda \lambda o[.] \mu \eta \theta a \mu \mu c \quad \nu \eta \tau o v \subset \theta \epsilon о \nu с$ ทтох८лоса $\mu \alpha ф \lambda \omega \nu \tau \iota \kappa \alpha \iota \kappa[..] \tau \iota с \tau \alpha \tau \alpha \nu \tau \iota c \omega \leftharpoonup$

 $\epsilon \iota с \epsilon \nu \pi \rho \circ с \tau \eta \nu а \delta \epsilon \lambda \phi \eta \nu \pi \alpha[. . . .$. . $]$ со $\mu а \iota с а ф \omega с ~$ оьо $\alpha \iota \delta a u \tau \eta \nu \alpha \theta \nu \mu \epsilon \iota \nu[\ldots ..] \sigma \cup \mu \epsilon \nu \omega!$. $\alpha \mu \omega \iota$
3 There may be a letter before $\epsilon$; high ink in 3rd place, $\lambda$ (or $a$ ), not $\epsilon$ base of 2 round letters, vertical with high finial to left, followed by trace on line beginner, $v$ most natural, but $\eta$ not excluded 10 A vertical after $\eta \iota \xi \epsilon$, $\nu$ suitable

6 After $v \pi \epsilon, \nu$ or $\lambda_{l}$, less probable $\quad 13$ Dot of ink above $\kappa$

Fr. B Col. ii
$] \pi \alpha \nu \tau o \delta[a \pi$
.$] v \pi \epsilon \rho .[$
$] . \epsilon \kappa . \iota \tau .[$
$\cup \cup \cup \nu v \hat{v}{ }^{\circ} \nu \tau \tau \nu$. .

I 5
( ) oíxo[ $\mu] a \iota$ ( ) тò $\pi \alpha \iota \delta i o v[$


( )



( ) $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \delta i \delta o ́ v \tau \omega \nu \delta^{\prime} \epsilon i c \tau \rho\left[о \phi \eta^{\prime} \nu \gamma^{\prime} \epsilon \hat{i}, \tau \rho o ́\right] \phi \iota \mu \epsilon, \kappa а \tau \alpha \kappa \epsilon \kappa \lambda \eta \mu \mu \epsilon \prime \nu[\eta \nu$. ä้ $\tau \grave{o} \kappa \alpha \kappa o ̀ v ~ a u ̉ \tau \hat{\omega} \iota ~ \pi \alpha \rho a c \tau[\hat{\eta} \iota \tau \hat{\eta} c]$ кóp $\eta c \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \quad$ blank







Fr．B Col．iii

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ]Tทขข } \theta \text { บpav[ } \\
& \text { атоторєст[ } \\
& 15 \text { кає } \quad \text { кахєс } \theta \text { [ } \\
& \text { ठıато⿱о兀к[ } \\
& \chi \alpha \iota \rho \epsilon \alpha \nu \epsilon!\pi[ \\
& \text { [..].!. } \alpha \nu \tau \alpha[ \\
& \text { Foot }
\end{aligned}
$$

${ }_{13}$ Read by E．W．H． 18 Possibly［oủ］x̣i $\pi \alpha ́ v r a[$
Fr．C

> Top?
> ]...
> ]apo८к $\alpha \nu \alpha \xi$
> ]. $\nu \tau о \rho \alpha \nu$
> ]

5 ］ą

3 First letter o or $\epsilon$ ；in 3 rd place $\gamma$ also possible
Fr．D


I ］${ }_{2} \eta \iota$ ．Not $\chi \eta \iota$ 2？］．$\chi \omega \quad$ 3．［ upright，and then stripped

Fr．A i－7（A，husband？）＇Who is it？Who is bringing shame ．．．？＇（B，wife？）［＇He＇s undetected，］ I don＇t know．I was a ．．．there was an all－night festival and dances ．．．can＇t you understand？My ［pain？］．．．You will question her．She will say the festival of the Brauronia，you say the festival of ．．．when was ．．．？wandered away alone，poor wretch ．．．＇

Line 3 demands restoration $\pi a \nu] \nu u x i \delta o c$ ．This line could be tetrameter．But 8 ，if tetrameter， would have no median diaeresis．Given trimeters this must be first word in the verse，therefore 3 letters（or a maximum of 4）are lost on the left of this column．On Pannychis cf．Epitr．276，298； Samia 46 Austin；Dysk． 857 ；Call．fr． 227 Pf．and D．B．Thompson，J．E．A． 1 （1964），pp．${ }^{1} 47-63$ ．

2 E.g. $\left.\lambda \epsilon^{\prime} \lambda \eta\right] \theta \epsilon \nu$, $\left.\tau \grave{o} \rho \dot{\rho} \eta\right] \theta \in ́ \nu$.
4 oó $\mu$ ]av $\theta$ ávєıc $\gamma$ áp; The speaker of 2-4 perhaps never reached a main verb. For an aposiopesis in a similar delicate situation cf. Epitrep. 761-2 тaúт $\eta \nu \lambda a \beta \dot{\omega \nu} \mid \chi<\rho \hat{\omega \nu} \dot{a} \pi о с \pi a \subset \theta \in \hat{i} c a \nu$-(followed by) aicӨávєı $\gamma \epsilon$; and F. H. Sandbach, Proc. Cambr. Philol. Soc. cxciii (1967), p. 46. 2 might therefore continue ov̂ca $\gamma \mathrm{a} \rho[\kappa o ́ \rho \eta$ тóт $\epsilon$, and 3 end with a nominative participle with $\chi \circ \rho[\hat{\omega} \nu$.

5 E.g. ov̉к $\bar{\epsilon} \xi] \in \lambda \epsilon \in \gamma \xi \in \iota c$; C. Austin. $\eta$ グ $\delta^{\prime}$ would suggest a woman actually present.
$B \rho\left[a v \rho \omega \nu i o \iota c\right.$, E. W. Handley; cf. I2 $\epsilon^{\prime} \nu B \rho a v[p \omega$-(festival or place). Cf. L. Deubner, Altische Feste, pp. 207 seq.

6 If the restoration of 3 is right, one's impression is that in spite of lines beginning progressively further to the left (cf. B ii) a repetition of Bpavp] $\omega v i o u$ must be too long for the space. The testimonies envisaged must therefore disagree on the festival concerned. A $\delta] \omega v i o u c$ would probably fill the space (on the Attic Adonia, L. Deubner, l.c., pp. 220 seqq.; Samia 39 Austin; it also includes a pannychis. Пavı] $\omega$ vioue would make difficulties of locale.

7 Cf. Epitrep. 3 го $\epsilon_{\epsilon} \pi \lambda a \nu \eta^{\prime} \theta \eta \gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho \mu \in \theta^{\prime} \hat{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ oữ' ${ }^{\prime} \epsilon \kappa \epsilon \hat{i}$. Here we may have nominative $] \eta \pi \lambda a \nu \eta \theta \epsilon \hat{i} c^{\prime} \dot{\eta}$ $\tau a ́ \lambda a!\left[\nu a\right.$ or dative ] $\eta \pi \lambda a \nu \eta \theta \epsilon i ́ c \eta$, тá $\lambda a \nu\left[\right.$. The first syllable may be $\left[\kappa o_{\rho}\right] \eta$; or $[\mu o ́ v] \eta$, C. Austin (who prefers the dative).

I I ${ }^{2} \nu \epsilon \rho$, not $\ddot{\omega} \nu \epsilon \rho$ is to be read. The collocation $\phi i \lambda^{\prime} a^{\nu} \nu \in \rho$ is found in fr. 148 Koe. Another short syllable must here precede $\phi i \lambda$ '.
${ }^{1} 3$ ]ac: e.g. $\left.\tau \grave{\eta} \nu \pi\right] a i ̂ \delta^{\prime}\left(\right.$ E. W. Handley) or 3 rd person verbal termination - $\tau a \iota \delta^{\prime}$, or infinitive.
${ }^{1} 4$ E.g. àv $\nu i$ (?) $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \gamma \epsilon \gamma[\epsilon \nu \eta \mu \epsilon ́ v \omega \nu, \gamma \epsilon \gamma[\rho a \mu \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu$.
Fr. B col. i Of these trimeters (cf. introd.) only the second half survives. Those present must include a cook (17-18), Syrus, and probably a third (áкои́єтє 12). oïхонаı ( 6 ; spoken by the same person B ii 5?) may be figurative 'It's all up with me', or literal 'I am leaving'. Perhaps in I 4 aúró $\theta \in \nu \kappa \alpha{ }^{\prime} \lambda \epsilon \iota$ the $\tau \rho o ́ \phi \iota \mu о с$ in B ii is giving instructions to summon his spying slave. At i ] $\nu$, e.g. тò $\pi \rho o ́ \tau \epsilon \rho \circ] \nu(\mathrm{E} . \mathrm{W} . \mathrm{H}$.
 cf. ن́тонаі́voцаи, Epitrep. 558. кро́тшvoc suggested by E. W. Handley, cf. fr. 263 Koe., Koneiaz. 6, 'He's righter than a trivet.'

3, $5 \gamma \alpha \mu \epsilon \iota \pi \alpha \lambda_{\iota \nu}$ : we may accent $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \mu \epsilon \iota$ imperative or $\gamma a \mu \epsilon \hat{\imath}$, question or statement, 2nd pers. sing. future middle or 3 rd pers. sing. present. If the scene is mainly servants' chatter, the last is more likely. $\pi \alpha ́ \lambda \iota \nu$ would naturally be interpreted of a second marriage or remarriage; but it seems not to be excluded that it may mean 'his marriage is on again', 'he is going to marry after all'.

7-8 A capping of the phrase by the cook would be in place, e.g.


E. W. Handley suggests that if there were real smoke (cf. Dysk. 550) the cook might rejoin $\epsilon^{\prime} \gamma \dot{\omega} \delta^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} a^{\prime} \delta \eta \lambda a$ $\left.\pi \alpha ́ \nu \theta^{\prime} \dot{v} \pi\right] o ̀ ~ \kappa \tau \lambda$.

9 тaı $\delta \dot{a}] \rho \iota o \nu$, J. H. Kells. The cook is missing a clean $\lambda о \pi a ́ c, ~ \kappa u ́ \lambda \iota \xi$, or the like.
12 oủ] $\delta \epsilon \tau \epsilon ́ \rho a \nu$ ?
13 Not $\lambda_{0}$ ] $\tau \rho a ́$ (for which cf. Samia 729 Austin).

I7-18 Phasma fr. I Koe. é $\pi \iota c \eta \mu a i v \epsilon c \theta^{\prime}$ may be infinitive (cf. Athenaeus, cod. A) as easily as imperative, and cкєvacia may refer to the tableware as well as to the cooking.

18 Since the scribe usually writes iota adscript correctly (e.g. B ii i2) one wonders whether the iota here is in error, or the text does not agree with Athenaeus' quotation.

Fr. B col. ii i $\pi a \nu \tau o \delta[a \pi-: c f .7, D y s k . ~$ 184. Of the cook's recipes, the tableware, or used to effect a transition to another topic? In the Aristotelian Problem xxx the word is used in a physiological or medical sense, of the different effects of melancholia and wine on men ( $\left.\tau \dot{\alpha}{ }_{\eta}{ }^{\eta} \theta \eta \gamma^{\prime} \nu o \nu \tau a \iota ~ \pi a \nu \tau o \delta a \pi o i ́\right)$.

5 tò $\pi a \iota \delta i o v$ must take its meaning from the context. I suppose it to refer to the $\kappa$ óp $\eta$ of 1 . I2.

6 The stop after aùróc and restoration of ovi] roc are due to E. W. Handley, who compares the metrical pattern of Pk. 181-2 (in trimeters, of course). "E $\quad$.

Unless $\bar{\epsilon} \subset[\epsilon \iota \gamma$ àp is to be restored instead of $\bar{\epsilon} \subset[\tau \iota \nu$ (which seems unlikely), the quantity is " $E \mu \beta \bar{a} \rho o c$. The negative shows that the supposed distinction (Hesychius, s.v. "E ${ }^{2} \beta a \rho o c$ ) between ${ }^{*} E \mu \beta a \rho o c$ in Phasma and oúk "Eцßapoc in Rhapizomene falls to the ground. The proverb is applied $\epsilon \pi i \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \pi a \rho a-$ таıóvт $\omega \nu$ каі $\mu \epsilon \mu \eta \nu o ́ \tau \omega \nu$, Paroemiogr. Gr. i 402 ed. Leutsch. 'He's no simple Simon.' The subject, as of all the third-person singular verbs, is presumably Pheidias, the lover who is shamming mad, the same person who in B col. i 1 is described as $\dot{v} \pi о \mu \in \lambda a \gamma \chi \circ \lambda \hat{\omega} \nu$.
$\dot{u} \pi \epsilon \nu$. . . : vinevópụy is the most satisfactory reading. For $\dot{v} \pi o v o \epsilon ́ \omega$ cf. Samia 551 Austin. Assuming
 like) $\tau \dot{o} \pi \alpha[\rho] a \chi \rho \hat{\eta} \mu$ ' $\partial[\rho] \theta \hat{\omega} c$, 'I was right, then, to suspect him from the start.' This line might then go
 tion; the narrative would be resumed at the end of 8 , and in the first word of 9 . Less probably o $\rho \theta \hat{\omega} c$, instead of qualifying $\dot{v} \pi \epsilon \nu o o^{\prime} v \nu$, might qualify a following $\epsilon^{\ell}[\rho \hat{\omega} \nu \tau] a$, 'I suspected from the start that he was really in love' (for this use of ó $\rho \theta \hat{\omega} c=$ 'truly', cf. Plato, Phd. 67 b тov̀c ó $\rho \theta \hat{\omega} c \phi \iota \lambda o \mu a \theta \epsilon i \subset$; Diphilus 102, ròv ó $\rho \theta \bar{\omega} \subset ~ с u \gamma \gamma \epsilon \nu \hat{\eta})$.

8 The $\eta$ in 1. I4 below has a top-left-facing finial. The letter after $v \nu \theta$ may therefore be $\eta$ ( $v$ leads


In the second half of the verse median diaeresis presumably falls after $\nu$, and it is desirable to carry
 sexual intercourse (cf. Plut. Solon 20). The slave's report would then be a counterpart of Chremes' narrative to Antipho in Terence, Eun.
$\eta$ after $\dot{\epsilon} \mu \phi \rho o ́ v \omega c$ does not have to be disjunctive, but I have found nothing better than, e.g., $\dot{\eta} \mu[\dot{v}-$ $\nu \epsilon \tau \circ], \dot{\eta} \mu[\epsilon \epsilon \iota \epsilon \tau \circ] . \kappa[\ldots] \nu: \kappa[a i \quad \nu \hat{\nu}] \nu, \kappa[a \iota \rho \dot{o}] \nu$ ?
 [at her ?] again.' (A) 'I'm really unlucky in love.' (B) 'You belong to the group, master, which [puts] caged [girl on his menu]. If the trouble comes upon him, in his illness he may [perhaps] eat the girl's [nose] away.' (A) 'Apollo, don't say that.' (B) 'Yes, by the gods, he will, or else devour her lips with kisses.' (A) 'What?' (B) 'And perhaps that's for the best, for you will stop being in love on the spot if you [see] her then.' (A) 'Aren't you gulling me?' (B) 'I gull you ? Not I, by Apollo.' (A) 'I'll go indoors to my sister, and [hear] a full and clear account. I fancy she is depressed at the marriage which is afoot.'
$9 \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \pi \iota \nu \circ \hat{\eta} c \epsilon$ perhaps miswritten for $\epsilon \pi \iota \nu \circ \hat{\eta} \subset a \iota(\mathrm{cf} .13$ ), E. W. H. After $\pi \rho \hat{a} \gamma \mu a$ an adverb would be welcome (perhaps beginning with $a$ ? e.g. $\dot{a} \eta \theta \hat{\omega} c$ ?). $\dot{a}[\lambda \eta \theta \hat{\omega} c$ seems rather long, but is perhaps possible. If the last word in the line were and person $\delta o[\kappa \epsilon] i c$, a trace of the $c$ might be expected to show.

Io There is an oblique stroke in the left-hand margin opposite this verse, as of v. 12, of unknown meaning. In v. 12 the last words are omitted. Short strokes in the B.M. Herondas papyrus mark textual queries or corrections.

${ }_{11}$ Phasma 12 Koe. has $\delta i \delta \omega c i \tau^{\prime} \epsilon \kappa \tau \rho \epsilon \phi \phi \epsilon \nu$. The restoration suggested assumes a series of wordplays culminating in $\dot{a} \pi \epsilon \hat{\epsilon} \epsilon \tau[a \iota]$ I 3 and $\chi \epsilon \hat{i} \lambda o c$ I4. $\epsilon i c \tau \rho\left[o \phi \eta_{\nu}\right.$ was first conjectured by E. W. Handley, who followed it with $\hat{\eta}^{\nu} \nu$ and $\kappa a \tau \alpha \kappa \epsilon \kappa \lambda \eta \mu \epsilon \nu[\eta \iota$ and saw a reference to a third party. Conceivably $\epsilon \epsilon \kappa \tau \rho\left[o \phi \eta_{\nu}\right.$ could be retained as accusative in apposition to $\kappa \epsilon \kappa \lambda \eta \mu \epsilon \cdot \varepsilon[\eta \nu$ and descriptive of it. For $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$ $\ldots \gamma \epsilon \mathrm{cf}$. Denniston, Greek Particles², pp. ${ }^{\text {I }} 5^{2-3}$; Epitrep. 759. The form in $-\kappa \epsilon \kappa \lambda \epsilon \iota \mu \epsilon \mathcal{V}_{\nu}$ oc is that accepted by most editors.

12 Nothing is written after кó $\rho \eta \subset \tau \eta \eta_{\nu}$, as though the scribe could not read his exemplar. $\hat{\rho}_{\hat{\imath} \nu}{ }^{\prime}$ 'ic $\omega c$, E. W. Handley.

13 There is room for only I letter after $a \pi \epsilon \delta \epsilon \tau[$. I suppose $\epsilon$ to have been written for ai. With

$14 \tau^{\prime}$ is not marked off by spaces.
I5 $\bar{\epsilon} \mathrm{c} \mathrm{\tau}$ ' read by E. W. Handley (for the shape of $\epsilon \mathrm{cf} . \epsilon$ in $\epsilon \iota \tau a$, l. io).
 verifiable.

16 Cf. Samia 596 Austin каì ßочкодєíc $\mu \epsilon$;
I8 The line-ending was read after the article in GRBS was in proof.

 Bacchides 172 saluto te, uicine Apollo, qui aedibus propinquos nostris accolis. D. B. Thompson adds


2826．Anon．，New Comedy

$7.2 \times 7.6 \mathrm{~cm}$ ．
1st／2nd century
Wartetext of New Comedy written in a small informal round capital similar to 270 （A．D．94）and 286 （A．D．82）．Changes of speaker are indicated by spaces and para－ graphoi．The characters are a young master（ $\tau \rho \rho^{\prime} \phi \mu \epsilon, 22$ ）and a slave（ $[C] \underline{\varphi} \rho \epsilon, 26$ ）． The star－gazing of 23 may，but need not，make this a night scene．The metre，lan－ guage，and situation all place the text as New Comedy and therefore possibly by Menander．The situation seems to be that the young man considered a certain woman as his wife and is complaining about it．The slave，or possibly a third character，enters， disturbs the young man，and expresses his sympathy at seeing his master so storm－tossed．

Col．i


Col．ii

15
Foot

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { [....]ove } \epsilon \text {. } \\
& \text { [.....]vc } \mu a[ \\
& \text { [...] . } \quad \text { сос } \omega \tau \eta \rho a \text {. [ } \\
& \text { [.] }] \in \pi \rho \omega \tau \sigma \nu \epsilon^{\prime} o^{\prime} \tau!\text { [ } \\
& \text { [.] }] \mu \epsilon \tau \eta \nu \epsilon \nu \circ \mu[ \\
& \text { очиєє弓оขєстоv[ } \\
& \text { сфобраváдi'о'к } \eta \text {.[ } \\
& \text { т८сєстьขo入ad } \omega \nu \text { [ } \\
& \text { трофцнє титоєєьс..[ } \\
& \text { оикастрогоншнатог[. } \\
& \text { т } \eta \nu а \rho к т о \nu о \delta \nu \nu \omega \mu \text { [ } \\
& \text { [. .] }] \nu \subset \in \chi \epsilon \mu \alpha \zeta_{0} \mu \in у о[ \\
& \text { [.]. } \rho \epsilon \text { г } \quad \text { тоvaттод } \lambda \omega \text {.[ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Io Cf．similar correction in 212，fr．（b） 7 II ］．，high vertical trace very close to edge 14 After $c$ traee of vertical with high cross－bar，$\tau$ or $\iota .[$ ，a loop，then a vertical 16 ．［，two low traces $19 \nu$ written over o or $\epsilon$ ？ $21 \lambda$ corrected from $\rho \quad 22$ ．［，space then two verticals，between which traces of a horizontal ：possibly two letters，or as in space after т $\rho$ ó $\phi, \mu \in$ one letter

Col. ii

16

20
(S) сфó $\rho_{\rho}{ }^{\prime}$ äv $\delta о \kappa \eta$.[
(T) тíc $\grave{\epsilon} \tau \tau \iota \nu$ ó $\lambda \alpha \lambda \hat{\omega} \nu$ [
(S) тро́фццє (T) тí тоєєîc . [



[C]ب̂pe (S) ע̀̀ тòv A A
$9 \beta \rho] a \chi v$ or $\tau] a \chi v$, latter more common in Menander.
I6 ảт[о入є́cає како̀v какஸ̂c: cf. Dysk. 138-9, 220-1, Sicy. fr. II, 5, Epitr. 248-9.
$18\langle\nu\rangle$ єレó $[\iota \kappa \alpha$ ? : cf. Pk. 239.
19 For '́ct' cf. Dysk. 297, 332. ov' is also possible for the first word.
21 Does this signal the entrance of a new person? Cf. Handley ad Dysk. 301.
24 Cf. prologue to Plautus' Rudens spoken by Arcturus. He was said to be the son of the bear (Kallisto) who gives the name to this constellation, see RE s.vv. Arktos and Arkturos.
$25 i \delta] \omega \nu$ also possible. For $\chi \in \iota \mu \zeta \dot{\mu} \mu \epsilon \nu o[\nu$ see 2654 i i, 6-9 (Karchedonios) and Menander fr. 335, 7. 26 The only known New Comedy name to fit here is Cúpoc but ]. could also be $\beta$.
2827. Anon., New Comedy
$3.0 \times 4.0 \mathrm{~cm}$.
2nd century
This fragment is a very small scrap of heavy, dark papyrus. The hand is a mediumsized formal, round book-hand of the second century of our era (cf. P. Graec. Berol. 31). The question and dicolon at the end of line 5 and the possibly second-person singular verb forms in lines 3 and 4 point to a dialogue.


I ］a．，low traces，possibly random ink
2 ］．，low trace of vertical 3］．，


5 à］$\lambda \lambda a ̀ ~ \tau i ́: ~ c f . ~ S a m . ~ 348, ~ M i s . ~ 168 ~(2656) . ~ . ~$
6 тà $\pi$ ］$a \iota \delta i ́ a$ or $\hat{\eta} \pi] a \iota \delta \iota a ́$.

2828．Anon．，New Comedy

$4.9 \times 4.6 \mathrm{~cm}$.
3rd century
A scrap of dialogue in trimeters．The name Philotis in line 5 places it as New Comedy．The top two lines are very faint and appear to be in a different hand．Spacing suggests that they do not belong to the rest of the text，the faintness，that they may be offsets．The legible lines are written in the well－known severe or＇mixed＇style，cf．12，15， 223 to which it is most similar．
］．［
］．．．．［
каитоит＇а．［
б́батодєса［
5
$\phi \quad \bar{\lambda} \omega \tau \iota \cdot c v v[$
$\nu \eta$ тouc $\theta \epsilon o v[$
ov $\alpha \rho \lambda \epsilon \gamma \omega \varphi[$
o七са⿱䒑䶹a日ov［
$\epsilon \lambda \epsilon \circ \nu \cdot c v \nu \circ \rho[$
$\epsilon \iota \tau \iota \subset \kappa о \rho[о]^{\prime} \eta^{\prime} \nu .[$
каì тoûर＇${ }^{a} .[$
ö ó＇àто入є́са［－
5
Фı $\lambda \hat{\omega} \tau \iota \cdot \operatorname{cvv[-}$
v̀̀ $\tau o u ̀ c ~ \theta \in o u ́[c$
oủ $\gamma \dot{a} \rho \lambda \lambda_{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$ ب
oîc äv $\mu \alpha \theta o y[-$
є́ $\lambda \epsilon о \nu \cdot$ cuvop $[-$

1 ］．［，a very faint trace of an upright 2 ］．．．．［，two dots，one high and one low then a low horizontal．A medium high trace surrounded by four traces forming a square，$\eta, \kappa$ ，or $\chi$ ．Then a trace of a long descender，$\rho$ or $v$ Trace above $\kappa$ ，possibly part of it ．［，trace of a vertical $\gamma, \eta, \kappa$ ， $\mu, \nu$ ，or $\pi \quad 5$ A trace of ink above $\phi$ ，possibly the remains of a paragraphos．The dot above $c$ is a later addition，probably for punctuation as deleting c would result in nonsense io ．［，a faint tiny trace，quite high

4 ảmo入éca［ı or ảmo入є́ca［c．
5 For the vocative $\Phi_{\iota} \lambda \hat{\omega} \tau \iota$ cf．$\Delta \omega \rho^{\prime}(P k .208,333$ ，etc．）and Capâ $\pi \iota$ Mayser i 1，265．Note also the protactic character in Terence＇s Hecyra of the same name．But $\phi \iota \lambda \hat{\omega} \tau \iota$ is an alternative articulation．

9 cuvo $\left[a ́ \omega\right.$ or $\varepsilon^{2} v o \rho[\gamma i \zeta \rho \mu a \iota$.

## EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS

2829. Menander, Epitrepontes

Height of col. ii $19^{\cdot 2} \mathrm{~cm}$.
3rd/4th century
After Pack ${ }^{2}$ I 301 (Cairensis, hereafter C), I302 (1236), I319 (Didot rhesis), ${ }^{\text {I }}$ and the membranae Petropolitanae (Petr. Graec. 388), this set of ten fragments, mentioned by E. G. Turner in his edition of the Misoumenos (BICS Sup. r 7, p. 3) is the fifth copy of the Epitrepontes to be published. The four larger fragments duplicate material found in C and vary only slightly from it with the exception of line 5 I . The six small fragments which apparently do not duplicate C add very little to our knowledge of the play. Of the six it is possible that IX and X were not written by the same hand as the others. Two of the six can be placed provisionally and one may actually belong to column vii of this roll. There is one unusual scribal error, also found at Samia $587-8$ (P. Bodmer xxv), where the first word of 14 I is written as the last of 140 . A somewhat similar mistake is found in C and P. Bodmer xxv at Samia 308-9, where the last word of 308 is written as the first of 309. The hand, like those of 2656 (Misoumenos) and P. Bodmer iv (Dyskolos $=$ Pack $^{2}$ 1298), is a semi-documentary one with cursive $\alpha, \beta, \epsilon, \mu, \xi$, and $\omega$ and frequent ligatures. The obviously practised script, with its large and flamboyant letters, resembles most closely P. Herm. Rees 2, 3, and 4 which are securely dated to the early fourth century. This copy was in use for a long time as there are patches on the verso of Ia (scored across with ink) and V. On the verso of IV are traces of ink: $\lambda_{0} \%$. There are also traces on the back of X. An attempt is made in H.S.C.P. 75 (1971), pp. I35-9 to trace in more detail than is appropriate here the contribution of 2829 to the text of this play. The line numeration is taken from Koerte's text.

[^3]Fr. I (a) Col. i

|  |  | ]. . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ]. $: \epsilon \pi \tau \tau \rho \in \pi \tau \epsilon \in \nu[$ |
|  |  | ]илораєкрєขข¢[ |
|  | 45 | ]cбıкацабє [ |
|  |  | ]סıסouv: $\tau$ ovt[ |
|  |  | ]тvхך८: трост[ |
|  |  |  |
| I (b) |  |  |
|  | 50 | $] \mu \mu \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \iota<$ крıт $[\ldots \therefore . .]. v \tau \iota .[$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | ] $\quad$ оутєслєрıтат[ |
|  |  | ] $\lambda^{\prime}$ о $\mu \omega<\tau \circ$. [ |
|  | 55 | $] \alpha \theta \epsilon \iota \nu \pi \alpha \tau \in[$ |
| 44 1. $\kappa \rho \nu v \omega[$ | 1. $\eta$ |  |




 $\pi \alpha ́ c \chi \omega \cdot \tau i ́ \gamma \alpha ́ \rho$ cou $\mu \epsilon \tau \epsilon] \delta i ́ \delta o u v ; ~(C u). ~ \tau o \hat{\tau} \tau[o \nu \lambda \alpha \beta \epsilon i ̂ v$


C $\mu$. ن́ $\mu \hat{\imath} \nu ; \pi \epsilon \rho i]$ тivoc; $[C v, \alpha \dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \iota \lambda] \epsilon ́ \gamma о \mu \epsilon \nu \pi \rho \hat{\alpha}[\gamma \mu \alpha ́ \tau \iota$.
C $\mu$. $\tau i ́$ ô̂v $\epsilon \mu \circ] i \mu \epsilon ́ \lambda \epsilon \iota$; ( $C v$.) к $\kappa \iota \tau \grave{\eta}[\nu \tau o v ́ \tau o] v \tau \iota \nu[$ à $\zeta \eta \tau о ⿱ 䒑 \mu] \in \nu$ ícov. $\epsilon i \delta \dot{\eta} \tau \tau[$




$4^{2-9}$ The line divisions are difficult, see F.S.C.P., loc. cit.

${ }_{51} \delta \dot{\eta}$ confirms the emendation made by Wilamowitz and others of C's $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$, but $\tau \iota$ is certainly an indication that the line did not continue in our text as it did in C. Possibly $\tau \tau$ is a mistake and the line should read as Koerte has it.

Fr. II Col. ii

| $\mu \eta \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha[$ | 65 | $\pi \rho \alpha \chi \theta \in \nu[$ |  | кадө! [ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| каıр $\omega \iota \tau[$ |  | $\epsilon \nu \tau \omega \iota \delta \alpha[$ |  | avei[ |
| каєтоьт[ |  | точт $\omega \nu$ [ | 75 | $\tau \rho \in \phi[$ |
| ¢ $\chi \in \iota \sim \pi \rho[$ |  | $\beta \in \lambda \tau \iota \subset \tau \epsilon[$ |  | $\epsilon \nu \nu$.[ |
| $60 \quad \pi \alpha \nu \tau \omega \nu[$ |  | каккєцц[ |  | $\delta \iota \delta o u[$ |
| т $\tau \gamma \alpha \rho \mu \epsilon[$ | 70 | $\epsilon \chi$ ¢ $\bar{\delta} \epsilon \rho \in$ ¢ |  | $\tau \iota \pi \alpha \downarrow[$ |
|  |  | косиол:[ |  | тocav[ |
| ток $\omega[.] \cup$ ¢0, [ |  | $\epsilon \alpha \nu \lambda[.] \lambda \eta \eta[$ | 80 | totou. |
| $\delta \alpha^{\circ} \mu \in \tau к \rho о \nu^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |

60 C has a paragraphos 62 no paragraphos in C , but ample other indications of change of speaker

64 1. $\mu \iota \kappa \rho \circ \nu\left[, \delta \alpha^{\circ}\right.$ confirms very faint reading of C
$70-5$ confirm restorations of C

Fr. III Col. v

|  | к $\alpha[c .5]$. oc! $\varphi[.] \eta \subset \mu[\quad$ c. II $]$ ].o.[ |
| :---: | :---: |
| I 35 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ${ }^{1} 40$ |  |
|  | [ с. 7 ]коьуо. $¢ \rho . \eta с \cdot \mu \eta \delta є \epsilon \nu$ |
|  |  |
|  | [c. Іо $]$ [ c. 5 ] ] ¢! [.]a入入aф[.]!pec! [. . |
|  | [ c. 2 I ] $]$ ¢ $\in \theta^{\prime}$ ovt [.]ceu |
| 145 |  |
|  | c. 27 ] 7 [ c.4] |

144 1. out[.]cı

139 Reading of C confirmed against emendation of Leo, see my article in H.S.C.P., loc. cit.

Fr. IV Col. vi

|  | ].[..].[ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ]. $\pi<$ [ |
|  | ]. ofi $\delta$ o. [ |
|  | ]ácфa.[ |
| 175 | ]. $ข v \nu \tau \iota \tau[$ |
|  | $] \rho \eta \kappa \kappa$ [.] $\kappa \rho[$ |
|  | ] $\lambda^{\prime}$ ยикрит [ |
|  | ]. $\pi$ auc $\delta$. 0 u [ |
|  | ]Taı ${ }^{\text {cov [ }}$ |
| 180 | ]ovyvvadıк[ |
|  | ] . . . ovto [ |
|  |  |
|  | ] $\eta$ тоข $<\iota a[$ |
|  | ] $\nu \tau[.] \pi[$ |
| 185 | ] $\kappa$ [. .]. $\alpha \pi \bigcirc$ [ |



 $i^{\prime \prime} \nu$ '] $\alpha<\alpha \alpha \lambda\left[\epsilon^{\prime} \subset \tau \epsilon \rho o \nu \pi о \nu \eta \rho \in u ́ c \eta \pi \alpha ́ \lambda \iota \nu\right.$,


 тò $] \pi \alpha \iota \delta i o v\left[\delta^{\prime} ; \quad C \mu\right.$. ov̉ $\gamma \nu \omega ́ c o \mu ' ~ \epsilon i ̂ v a u, ~ \mu \grave{\alpha} \Delta i ́ a, ~ с о \hat{v}$





| V |
| :---: |
| ］eıсонає！ |
| ］єь⿴囗⿱㇒日勺儿к［ |
| ］．$\epsilon \tau \pi a \lambda a \iota$ |
| ］．．．$\lambda[$ |

$2 c \theta a$ written over traces of $\theta$ and possibly $v$ or $\chi$ ；chas trace of a cross－bar；$\kappa$ correction of $\iota$ or $i \delta \quad 3$ ］．，upper portion of a vertical．Only tail of $\lambda$ joining $a$ remains，but spacing makes $\lambda$ almost certain 4 ］．．．$\lambda[$ trace of a vertical followed by a gap then upward－sloping oblique or curve，then a horizontal．$\lambda$ intersection of two obliques，$\delta, \mu$ ，or $\nu$ are also possible

Blank space at the top， 0.7 cm ．，top of column，metrically can be the end of trimeters which the spacing at the end of line 3 supports．

| VI |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ］${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |
| ［．］our | c $\epsilon$ ¢ |
| $] \in \nu \epsilon . . .[c$ ． | ］ $7^{\prime} \in \xi$ |
| $] \omega \nu \in \mu \circ$ ： |  |

2 ］．［，low trace of a vertical ．［．］．［，faint traces，then hole，then a low trace followed by a trace of a vertical $3 \ldots[$ ，long cross－bar of $\epsilon$ touches horizontal，then traces of a vertical and cross－bar， $\epsilon$ ，or $\theta$ ，or c if cross－bar continuation of previous stroke 4 At ．！，before ！Jow traces of a vertical then traces of end of top of $c$ or cross－bar
$2 \dot{a} \pi] \stackrel{̣}{[\kappa]}$ oiroc？Cf．Epitr． 10 and P．Ant．I5，II．$\epsilon \xi$ ö́ ovov［ but only found in Crates fr． 37 K．and Eupolis fr． 254 K．F．H．Sandbach points out that $\bar{\epsilon} \xi \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \tau] \rho p \pi \epsilon \rho$ may occur at Sik． 77.

| ］．［ <br> ］$\eta$＇＇o入̣ $\omega$ ب［ <br>  <br> ］．$\pi \in \pi \epsilon!\subset \mu \epsilon$ ．［ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

I ］．．［，bottom of a low curve opening upwards，position strongly suggests $\xi$ ，cf．VI．Then a tiny low trace $\quad 3 \tau$ ．，a tiny vertical trace at the end of the cross－bar of $\tau$ ，both $a$ and $o$ are possible and there is enough space in the hole for $\iota 4$ ．，a vertical and then horizontal traces，$\epsilon$ ？．［，a high trace
$\left.2 \epsilon \iota^{\circ} \lambda\right] \eta \phi^{\prime}{ }^{\circ} \lambda \omega c$ ？
3 ßoú $\lambda \epsilon \tau a\left[\right.$［ or $\left.\epsilon^{\epsilon}\right] \beta$ ßov́ $\lambda \epsilon \tau \circ[$ ．
4 ］．$\pi \epsilon \in \epsilon \epsilon \iota \mu^{\prime} \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \times\left[\dot{\omega}^{\prime}\right.$ or ］．$\pi \epsilon \pi \epsilon \iota \subset \mu \epsilon \varphi[-$ but no other use of this form in Menander．
The meagreness of both fragments VI and VII makes any attempt to place them or determine the subject－matter a highly speculative enterprise．If $\dot{a} \pi \rho^{\prime}[\kappa] o \iota \tau o c$ and $\dot{\epsilon}^{\prime} \xi$ ö ơou are correct，the person referred to is obviously，as in l．10，Charisios．The dicolon in VI， 4 indicates that there is more than one person on stage．The meaning of VI， 2 must be that Charisios has not lived with his wife since he married． I suspect that fragment VII is concerned with Smikrines＇wish to persuade his daughter to leave her husband and that the speaker is Smikrines himself，although it could be another person．

It is plausible to suppose that VI and VII are located somewhere near the identified parts of the
text, i.e. before l. 42 or after 1. 185. Assuming this, the most opportune place is before 1.42. The gap of approximately ten verses after l. 23 seems most appropriate because there are three speakers on stage and the subject of what remains of Smikrines' lines is the situation of his daughter and son-in-law as he sees it. There is also room before 1. I and after 1. 4I. In the latter case it is questionable whether Smikrines is the speaker. It must be mentioned that lines I-4I belong to the 'Petersburg' fragment and that the placing of it in relation to C is not entirely certain.

## VIII



I ]..., low traces of two long verticals $\pi$ ? Then traces of a low curve and cross-bar, $\epsilon$ ? Then a vertical and traces of a high horizontal and high and low traces of a vertical, $\eta, \nu$, or $\pi \quad 2$.[, a low trace

2 -]av $\mathfrak{a} \xi \iota[-$ or $] a ̆ v a \xi[$ : both possible in Menander; or part of ává $\ddagger \iota c$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { IX } \\
& ] . .[ \\
& ] \alpha \varphi \tau \eta \pi[ \\
& ] . .[
\end{aligned}
$$

I ]..[, a small vertical crossed in the middle by a horizontal. A long vertical followed by a high horizontal : possibly three letters $\quad 2$ This form of $\eta$ is unlike any other in this set of fragments and leads one to think that this scrap is by a different hand and may not even belong to this roll, but cf. P. Bodmer 4 (Dyskolos) in which one page is by a different hand from the rest 3$]$..[, traces of a horizontal through two letter spaces

2 This will fit Epitr. 188, but the traces in I are difficult to reconcile with 187. If this is Epitr. 187-9 the scrap belongs to column vii of this roll.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{X} \\
] \in \theta v v \omega[ \\
] v \delta \in \cdot[
\end{gathered}
$$

2 If $\delta$ is correct the form is unparalleled in this set of fragments .[, trace of ink on a fibre

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2830. Menander, Perikeiromene } \\
& 7.8 \times 13.6 \mathrm{~cm} \text {. } \quad 3 \mathrm{rd} \text { cent. }
\end{aligned}
$$

A fragment from the head of a papyrus roll containing traces of the ends of lines of one column and beginnings of 20 verses in a second. The latter coincide with $P k$. 223-42. The hand is a medium-sized, quickly written documentary cursive to be assigned to the second half of the third century. The scribe wrote scriptio plena (23I, 235), but usually marked elision by apostrophe (once also after ovk', 230). Changes of speaker are shown by double dots (at 229 they are a subsequent insertion) and by paragraphoi. There is one apparent marginal nota personae (224). Since some horizontal
fibres are lost it is possible that more paragraphoi were written than can now be dis－ cerned．The papyrus（referred to as O）helps to elucidate a scene given（only in part） by both the Cairo Codex（C）and the Schedae Lipsienses（A．Koerte，S．B．Leipzig lx（Igo8）， pp． 145 seqq．），cited as L．The text is carelessly copied（one verse is certainly unmetri－ cal），but it contains three clear improvements（ $225,229,240$ ），and suggests ways of escape from some other difficulties．

| i |  | ii |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 223 |  |
| ］oт ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\pi^{\square}$ |  |
| ］．$\nu: /$ | 225 | op $\theta \omega \tau \mu{ }^{\prime} \epsilon \rho \omega \tau \alpha<\epsilon \gamma \omega \delta \eta[$ |
| ］．c． |  |  |
| ］． |  |  |
| $]$. |  | $\kappa \alpha \kappa \omega \subset \gamma \in \pi \bigcirc \lambda \epsilon \mu \epsilon \iota \subset \tau о \nu \pi[$ |
| － |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{230}$ |  $\pi \rho \circ с \tau \omega \nu \theta \epsilon \omega \nu \alpha \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi \epsilon \alpha[$ |
|  |  |  <br> є $\chi \in \iota \subset \tau \iota \pi \rho \circ \subset \pi о \lambda \iota[$ |
|  |  | Svvacaut＇avaßa］ |
|  | 235 | 入аıкастрьаך¢ $\chi \underline{[ }$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | $\ddot{\ddot{\mu} \epsilon ⿺ 𠃊 ⿻ 丷 木 大 亍 \gamma є \gamma о \nu[ }$ |
|  |  | oıov $\epsilon \gamma \epsilon \iota \subset \pi \alpha[$ |
|  |  | $\epsilon \gamma \omega \gamma \alpha \mu \epsilon \tau[$ |
|  | 240 | $\underline{\tau \tau c}{ }^{\prime} \epsilon \in \theta^{\prime}$ o $\delta$［ |
|  |  | Пр $¢$ c［ |
|  |  | $a[$ |
|  |  | ． |

226 First $\nu$ in $\nu 0 \nu$ altered
Col．i I－5 These line－endings fall in the lacuna in C between $\mathrm{J}^{+}$and $\mathrm{E}^{3}$ ．
Col．ii Vv．223－9 Koe．are only in L， 230 seqq．in both $L$ and $C$（the beginnings of 230－6 damaged in C）．
$223 \tau \eta \rho \hat{\omega} \nu \tau^{\prime}$ was assigned to Polemon by Koerte，to Sosias by Capps．There is a paragraphos below the line in O ，but this may refer simply to the change of speaker in mid verse． L is damaged at 223 and 224，and no initial paragraphoi are given in Koerte．O ought certainly to have a paragraphos below 226，and it is not there．

224 Two dots of ink in left margin look like verticals of $\Pi^{[〕]}$ ，perhaps a nota personae．If this refers to the second half of the verse $\tau i^{\prime} \delta^{\prime} \epsilon \subset \tau \tau \nu \kappa \tau \lambda$ ．it supports Koerte＇s allocation of these words to Polemon，an allocation now further confirmed by $\mu^{\prime}$ in 225 ．

225 op $\theta \omega \subset \in \rho \omega \tau \alpha \iota \subset$, L．The addition of $\mu^{\prime}$ is welcome．In the light of it，E．W．Handley would now repunctuate $\dot{\epsilon} \rho \omega \tau a \hat{\imath} \complement^{\prime} \nu \hat{v} \nu \bar{\epsilon} \gamma \dot{\omega} \delta \dot{\eta} \tau \hat{a} \lambda \lambda \lambda^{\prime} \epsilon \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\omega}$ ．O has omitted a syllable after $\dot{\epsilon} \rho \omega \tau a \hat{i} c$ ．

226 The omission of the paragraphos in O （present in L）must be accidental，since 228 must be assigned to Sosias，and there has been an interruption by Pataecus before that．
$228 \kappa \alpha \kappa \omega c \gamma \epsilon \pi о \lambda \epsilon \mu \epsilon \iota$ O，in the light of which L can now be read from the plate as containing
 rightly rejected by the corrector of L，since the gloss sacrifices the pun on Polemon＇s name．The present tense is preferable to the imperfect，in view of the following סıàvírau，and the tense of the gloss סьoueic．

229 モ́豸óv is clearly superior to $\delta$ éov，since Sosias claims that Polemon is failing to use a position of
 D．Müller．

There are double dots after катакратос in O，apparently a later addition；Koerte reports only a single dot now visible in L．P．W．Harsh，A．F．Phil．lxii（1941），p． 103 continues 229 and 230 to
 to Sosias，but these words do not now well suit Polemon．O certainly does not have o Патаıкос in 230， and the supposed and essential definite article is a very doubtful reading in $L$ ；the opening of the verse is missing in C．Possibly we should allocate：

```
229 (Sosias) \epsiloń\xiò\nu \lambdaа\beta\epsiloniv ка\tau\alphà кра́тос: (Polemon) о仑̂\tauос: (Sosias) ả\lambda\lambda\grave{\alpha}
```


ovitoc is the beginning of an order from Polemon to Sosias，followed immediately by an expostulation． The reading $\mu \epsilon$ रap at L 229 is quite uncertain．

23 I There is no new information on the assignment of this verse．
 relative to oiov，metre being mended by inserting $\hat{\hat{\omega}}$ in the address．$\tau \iota \tau$ roov $\theta$＇occurs in $P k$ ．ino． 238 No paragraphos below ow in $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{L}$ ．
$24^{\circ} \tau i c \in c \theta^{\prime}$＇$\delta o v c, \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{C}$ ．But O＇s $\tau$＇c $\delta^{\prime}$＇is idiomatic after a previous short phrase（an apostrophe，
 $\nu \epsilon \omega ́ \tau \epsilon \rho \circ \nu \lambda \epsilon ́ \gamma \epsilon \epsilon c ;$

## 2831．Menander，Samia

$$
2.4 \times 3.3 \mathrm{~cm}
$$

Late ist／early 2 nd cent．
Ends of 6 verses（ $385-90$ Austin $=170-5$ Koe．）．The letters are upright，rounded， large capitals，fairly quickly written，strictly bilinear．There are marked left－pointing serifs on the feet of $\iota, \rho, \tau$ and the first verticals of $\eta, \nu$ ．The handwriting may perhaps be assigned to the late first or early second century A．D．An appreciation of the textual interest of this scrap has been attempted in Aegyptus xlvii（ig67），pp．187－90．

| 385 | $] c \vee \nu \eta[$ | 385 | $X \rho v]<i: \nu \eta$＇ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ］．$\tau \iota$［ |  | $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda] \bar{\alpha} \tau \dot{\prime}$ ； |
|  | ］кขє ： |  | $\delta \alpha^{\prime} \times \kappa \nu \epsilon \in$ ： |
|  | ］$\rho \omega \pi \pi \in \chi^{[ }$ |  |  |
|  | ］＇i！．ov［ |  |  |
| 390 | ］．．［ | 390 |  |

385 Space of I letter between $c \iota$ and $\nu \eta$ ．There is a secondary trace of ink close to and parallel to the vertical of $\iota$ ．It would be hazardous to interpret it as part of an intended dicolon 386 Low ink before $\tau$ consistent with tail of $a$ ，i．e．$\dot{a} \lambda \lambda] \dot{\alpha} \tau i \quad 390$ Traces of 2 letters，possibly o 0, ，i．e．$\pi]$

## III. SUB-LITERARY PAPYRI

## 2832-2833. Sortes Astrampsychi

Hitherto the only published papyrus of the oracle book of Astrampsychus was 1477. That papyrus, unidentified by the editors, was subsequently attributed to Astrampsyehus by G. Björek, Symbol. Osloenses xix (1939), pp. 86 seqq., and, independently, by T. C. Skeat, Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies iii (1954), pp. 4I seqq. The present two texts were referred to by E. G. Turner, Greek Papyri, p. 188 n. 59. Both eome from that part of the work which consists of the decades of answers; 1477, on the other hand, lists some of the questions preceding the decades. For a discussion of this oraele book, see P. Tannery, 'Astrampsychus', RÉG xi ( 1898 ), pp. 96 -ı06, G. M. Browne, 'The Composition of the Sortes Astrampsychi', BICS xvii (1970), pp. 95-100, as well as the literature cited above. The only edition is that of R. Hercher, in Jahresbericht über das königl. Foachimsthalsche Gymn. (Berlin, 1863), most of which was reprinted by J. Rendel Harris, The Annotators of the Codex Bezae, Cambridge, 1goi, App. C, pp. 128 seqq.

2832 and 2833 tend to use shorter answers than one finds in the medieval tradition. They also prefer the present tense to the future of the manuscripts; this use of the present is a feature of vulgar Greek, especially common in New Testament prophecies (see Blass-Debrunner, Grammatik ${ }^{\text {ro }}$, para. 323). It is interesting to notice the similar employment of present for future in the Sortes Sangallenses, which, though closely related to the Sortes of Astrampsychus, refleets an earlier tradition (see Björck, Sym. Osl. xix (1939), p. 95 and R. Meister, 'Die Orakelsprüche im St. Galler Palimpsestcodex 908', Österreich. Akad. d. Wiss., Phil.-hist. kl., Sitzungsb. 225, Band v (1951), pp. 52 seq.).

In presenting the text of the papyri, I have added the relevant passages of Hercher's edition. Places where he has needlessly corrected the readings of his two main witnesses, L and M , are discussed in the commentary. I have also normalized Hercher's accents. The numbers in parentheses to the left of the papyrus text refer to the questions. In several places in the commentary I refer to fake answers in the Sortes; for a full diseussion of this subject, see my article in BICS referred to above.
2832. Decades 64. $7-67.10$. Fr. A : $8.6 \times 11 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fr. B : $8 \times 14 \mathrm{~cm}$. Third eentury. Two fragments from the same column of a papyrus roll since, though they do not touch, both have the same writing on the baek, and fr. A recto has the upper margin, while fr. B reeto has the lower margin. Frag. A consists of dec. 64. 7 to 65 . io, and B of 66. 3 to 67. io. Paragraphoi separate the decades.

The papyrus is written in a good upright book-hand, not far removed from the 'Biblical uncial' style. It somewhat resembles 661 and 2364 and should probably be assigned to the third century.

The verso of the sheet was subsequently used for a private letter, which is written upside down in relation to the Astrampsychus. This letter is very poorly preserved and
does not justify a transcription．To judge from the hand，it was probably composed in
 （1l．19－20），is consonant with this date（cf．F．X．J．Exler，The Ancient Greek Letter， pp．70，75）．

I should like to thank Professor E．G．Turner for a transcript of the recto and for preliminary notes．

Fr．A $\rightarrow$
Papyrus
（74）ov̉ $\pi \omega \lambda \eta[\theta] \hat{\eta}[c \eta$ ．］ov̉ cv $\mu \phi \in ́ \rho \epsilon[\iota$

（72）$\lambda \alpha \mu \beta \alpha ́ v \epsilon \iota c ~ \tau o ̀ ~[o ̉ \psi] c ́ v ı o v ~[~$
（71）oủ $\lambda \alpha \mu \beta \alpha ́ v \epsilon \iota$ ب［ $\tau \grave{\eta}] \nu \quad \pi \alpha \rho \alpha[\kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \theta \eta ́ \kappa \eta \nu$

 oựк ảma入入áccŋ $\eta \tau \bar{\eta} \subset$ фí入ךс［
（95）$\gamma[\epsilon i] \nu \eta \emptyset_{\emptyset} \oint_{\epsilon} \kappa \alpha ́ \pi \rho \omega \tau о с$


（92）$\lambda а \mu[\beta a ́ v \epsilon \iota c ~ \lambda \eta] \gamma[\hat{\alpha} \tau о \nu$
（91）$\pi \epsilon \phi[$ ар $\mu \alpha ́ к \omega<\alpha \iota$
（90）оن̉火 ஷ̇ $\pi[a \lambda \lambda a ́ c c \eta ~ \tau \hat{\eta} c ~ \gamma v v a<к o ́ c ~$
（89）$\lambda a v \theta[\alpha \dot{\nu} \in \iota$ cov ó $\delta \rho a c \mu o ́ c$

Hercher
$\zeta$ öтоv $ั \nu \pi \rho \alpha \theta \hat{\eta} c, \mu \in \tau \alpha \mu \in \lambda \eta \theta \dot{\eta} \subset \eta$


८ ои้к $\alpha \pi о \lambda \eta ́ \psi \eta ~ \tau \eta ̀ \nu ~ \pi \alpha \rho \alpha к \alpha \tau \alpha \theta \dot{\eta} \kappa \eta \nu$
$\delta \epsilon \kappa \dot{\alpha} с \bar{\xi} \epsilon^{\eta}$
$\alpha$ ov̉ $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \mu \epsilon v \epsilon \hat{\imath} \pi \rho \epsilon \subset \beta \dot{c} \tau \epsilon \rho о с$
$\beta$ ov̉ $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \mu \epsilon \nu \epsilon i ̂ ~ c o \iota ~ \dot{\eta} \gamma v v \grave{\eta}{ }^{\epsilon \prime} \omega c \gamma \gamma^{\prime} \rho \omega c$



ऽ ảтартісєєс тахє́ $\omega$ с ô $\epsilon \pi \iota \beta \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \eta$




（3 lines missing）
Fr．B

| Papyrus | Hercher |
| :---: | :---: |
| （82）$\left[\pi \rho \circ \gamma \rho \alpha{ }^{\prime} \phi \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota \tau\right] \dot{\alpha}[c a ́$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| （78）$\lambda \alpha \mu \beta$ áv！¢ $[\kappa о] \mu \kappa \hat{\alpha} \tau о \nu \quad[$ |  |
|  |  |

Papyrus
（76）$[\epsilon \dot{\alpha}] \underline{y}$ cvv $\alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha ́ \xi \eta \eta c, \beta \lambda \alpha \beta \gamma^{\prime} \subset[\eta$

（85）ờ $\gamma \epsilon \in i v \eta$ ßıóтратос $\tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon i ́[\omega c$




（80）［丂＿h ó àтó $\eta \mu$ кос каi ${ }^{\epsilon \prime} \rho \chi \epsilon \tau \alpha[\iota$

（78）ở 入ацßа́vıc к $\omega[\mu \iota a ̂ т o v ~$


## Hercher


$\delta \epsilon \kappa \bar{\alpha} \subset \overline{\xi \xi^{\eta}}$




$\epsilon$ ov̉ $\pi \rho о с \gamma \rho a \phi \dot{\eta} с \in \tau \alpha \iota \tau \grave{\alpha}$ cá．$\mu \grave{\eta}$ фoßov．
$\varsigma$ кєр $\delta \alpha \nu \in i ̂ c ~ a ̉ \pi o ̀ ~ \tau o v ̂ ~ \pi \rho a ́ \gamma \mu a \tau о с ~ \pi о \lambda u ́ ~$


$\theta$ ои̉ $\lambda \eta$ भ́ $\eta$ ко $\mu \eta \tau \hat{\alpha} \tau o \nu \nu v ิ \nu$

（The app．crit．refers only to the papyrus）
4 таракатаӨض่к $\quad$ ：if written in full，it probably spilled over into the next column；cf． 11.20 and 3 I 8 1．$\gamma^{\prime} \nu \eta$ ；the space is too large for iota alone 18 and 191 ．$\lambda \alpha \mu \beta \alpha{ }^{2} \nu \epsilon \iota \quad 20$ If cov was written， the line spilled over into the following column；so also in 1．31．See above，1．4 22 Only a dot of




3 For pap．，cf．22．І $\lambda \eta \eta^{\prime} \psi \eta$ ơ $\psi \omega \omega_{\nu}$ ov．
5 and 7 The answers in the papyrus do not correspond to the questions in the medieval tradition， and the same discrepancy occurs in 2833，i 2 and 4 ，and ii 6 （see n．ad loc．）．We must assume that in the papyri of Astrampsychus questions $96-8$ were as follows：

| 96 | $\epsilon i$ àma入入ácco $\mu \alpha \iota \tau \hat{\eta}<\chi^{\prime} \grave{\lambda} \eta$ c |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7 |  |
| 98 |  |

It is interesting to note that in the case of the fake answers scattered throughout the Sortes the medieval tradition employs at times answers similar to those in the papyri．Since these fakes could never be reached，there was no need to bring them into conformity with the questions in the MSS． Thus in the false decade 69 the MSS．read：
§ $\pi a \rho a \mu \epsilon \nu \epsilon i ̂ ~ c o l ~ \eta \quad \gamma v \nu \eta$ cou с由фроvoûca

Cf．also dec．20．7－9．


 I have examined the original（＝B．M．246I）and now read $\epsilon i^{1} \lambda \alpha \mu \beta \alpha \alpha^{\prime} \omega[\lambda] \eta \gamma \hat{a}[\tau \circ] \nu$ ．For the spelling see Daris，Aegyptus xl（1960），p． 235.
${ }^{12} \pi \epsilon \phi[$ ар $\mu \alpha ́ \kappa \omega<\alpha \iota:$ for the spelling，cf． 2833 ii II and $147720 \pi \epsilon \phi \alpha \rho \mu \alpha ́ \kappa \omega \mu \alpha \iota$（the $\omega$ is practically certain）．
${ }^{1}$ On $\epsilon i$ ，not $\epsilon i(=\hat{\eta})$ in direct questions see Björck，Symb．Osl．xix（1939），p． 94 n． 2.



15 тросүраф ${ }^{\prime} є \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota$ Hercher: тросүра́фєтає LM. So also in the other answers (see Hercher's introd., p. x). троүра́фєтає occurs below, 1. 26 , and in 1477 II , and means 'to be sold by auction' (see LSJ s.v. II. 2). $\pi \rho \circ<-$ in the MSS. should probably be corrected (so LSJ s.v. $\pi \rho o c \gamma \rho a ́ \phi \omega$ II. 2 sub fin.; contra Hercher, introd., p. x).

 See Björck, Symb. Osl. xix (1939), p. 97.
${ }_{2} 3$ 1. קıómраүос: tau, not gamma, i.e. Bıóтратос was written, and in 1477 I4 Grenfell and Hunt read the question corresponding to this answer as $\epsilon i$ yivoнає $\beta \iota o ́ \pi \rho а \tau о с$. But $\beta$ ıómpazoc, which they translated as 'beggar', is unattested elsewhere except possibly in P. Ryl. iv 617 , iо where either $\beta \iota]$ óт $\rho a \tau о с$ or $\beta \iota a \iota]$ óпратос can be rcad; there the sense of the word, according to the editors of the Rylands pap., is 'subject to compulsory sale of one's property'. Further, T. C. Skeat has examined 1477 and corrected $\beta \iota o$ ótpaqoc to $\beta \iota o$ торраос, the reading of the MSS. of Astrampsychus. Bıóтрауоc means 'successful' ( $-\pi \rho \alpha \gamma 0 c$ is
 'clever at getting a living' (see LSJ). The meaning of $\beta$ ótт $\rho \alpha \gamma_{0}$ is clearly seen in Astrampsychus 25.10
 signifies 'beggar' or 'subject to compulsory sale', is not appropriate to the context.

24 тó: for the article used as a relative, see Radermacher, NT Grammatik, p. 75; Kapsomenakis, Voruntersuchungen (Münch. Beitr. xxviii (1938)), p. II7.

26 See n. to 1.15 .
28 Cf . above, 1. 17.
2833. Decades 73. I-79. 10. $14 \times 25 \mathrm{~cm}$. Late third or early fourth century. Two columns, of which the first is badly damaged. The second contains 37 lines and may be complete, although the upper margin ( $3-4 \mathrm{~cm}$.) is hardly more than one finds between lines. Further, the end of col. i, by which we could determine what, if anything, had been lost from the top of the following column, cannot be restored with certainty (see note to i $35-7$ ).

The hand is a medium-sized documentary one, somewhat flattened and rather awkwardly made. It bears some resemblance to 1477 (late third or early fourth century), though the latter is smaller and slightly more graceful. The text is characterized by a large number of itacistic spellings.
(Col. i)

## Papyrus

(99) [ov̉к $\dot{a} \gamma о \rho \alpha ́ \zeta \epsilon \iota c ~ \chi \omega \rho] i ́ o v ~$
[ $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \mu \epsilon ́ v \epsilon \iota \stackrel{i}{\eta} \pi \rho(\hat{i} \tau \eta \gamma v v] \eta \dot{\eta}$
(97) [ở $\pi a \rho a \mu \in ́ v \in \iota ~ c] o \iota ~ \dot{\eta} \gamma v \nu \eta \prime$
[à $\pi \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha ́ c c \in \tau \alpha i ́ c o] \underline{v} \dot{\eta} \phi i ́ \lambda \eta$


(93) $[\hat{\alpha} \pi \alpha \rho \tau i \zeta \epsilon \iota \subset$ ô $\bar{\epsilon} \pi \kappa \beta \dot{a}] \lambda \lambda \eta$
(92) $[\lambda \alpha \mu \beta$ ávєıc $\lambda \eta \gamma \hat{a} \tau o]$ ! ó ói $\gamma o v$
c 7407

Hercher $\delta \epsilon \kappa \grave{\alpha} \subset \overline{o \gamma}{ }^{\eta}$ а ои̉к ả үора́сєєс $\chi \omega \rho i o v ~ \ddot{\eta}$ оікíav  $\gamma$ oủ $\pi \alpha \rho a \mu \epsilon \nu \epsilon \hat{\imath}$ col $\dot{\eta} \gamma v \nu \eta^{\prime} \cdot \mu \circ \searrow \chi \epsilon \cup ́ \epsilon \tau \alpha l ~ \gamma a ́ \rho$ $\delta$ à $\pi a \lambda \lambda a \gamma \eta \eta^{\prime} \subset \eta$ тov̂ $\kappa \lambda \eta \eta_{\eta} \rho o v \mu \epsilon \tau \dot{\alpha} \gamma \eta \dot{\eta} \rho \omega c$    <br>D



## Papyrus

（89）ov̉ 入av $\theta$ ạ́v cov oo $\delta \rho a c \mu o ́ c$
（88）$\gamma^{\prime} i v \eta \beta$ ß
${ }^{15}$（87）$\pi \rho \epsilon \subset \beta \in u ́ c \iota c$ ，ov̉ $\mu$ óvoc
$o \eta$
（64）ơ $\psi \iota$ Өávatov 〈ôv〉 ov̉ $\theta \in ́ \lambda \iota c$
（63）ov̉ v七кầc．картє́ $\rho \iota$
（62）ои̉ кд $\quad \rho о \nu о \mu і$ с．сєы́та

（6о）ои̉к оікороді̂с аै $\rho \tau \iota$


（57）ov̉ $\pi \omega \lambda \hat{c}$ ảp $\rho \tau \tau$ тò фортíov

（55）ov̉ 入außávıc $\hat{\eta} v$ Өध́ $\lambda \iota c ~ \gamma v \nu \hat{\epsilon ̂ \kappa ~} \kappa[\alpha]$
o $\theta$
（18）ov̉ cuvфє́pı cuva入入ášaı
（17）à $\pi о \delta \eta \mu \eta ं \subset \eta с є є \xi a \pi i ́ v \eta c$
30 （16）ои $\pi \rho о к о ́ \pi \tau[\iota \subset ~ a ̉] \rho \tau \iota$

（14）［с］тратєún каі троко́лтьс
 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．троко́ттия ov̉ $\mu$ év cov $\tau \dot{\alpha}$ víđá $\rho \chi$ оита
 $\lambda \eta$ сєтаí cov ó סрасно́с
（The app．crit．refers only to the papyrus）
Col．i io l．yvvaıкóc I3 1．үvvaîка



 28 l．сv $\mu-$



Col．i
2 and 4 See 28325 and 7 n.
$6 \theta \epsilon \omega \rho \hat{\eta} \subset a \iota:$ ibid． 9 n ．
$8 \lambda_{\eta \gamma \hat{a} \tau o] y:}$ for the spelling cf．below，col．ii 10 and see 2832 iा $n$ ．

9 The last letter may be an eta. Perhaps [ov фар $\quad$ aк $\omega \theta \dot{\eta} c] \eta$ ?
io Of the letter before nu only a speck of ink remains. $\tau \eta$ is probably for $\tau \hat{\eta}\langle c\rangle$; cf. col. ii 8 .
${ }_{1} 5$ The line as restored is rather long, and perhaps ou or coi was omitted.
$35^{-7}$ No restoration is satisfactory. L. 35 might read [ $\kappa \lambda \eta \rho \circ \nu о \mu \epsilon \bar{\iota} \tau \eta ̀ \nu \mu \eta \tau \epsilon ́ \rho a$ or $\tau \dot{\nu} \nu \pi a \tau \epsilon ́ \rho a$ द̀ $\xi$ $\dot{\eta} \mu$ 〕ıciac (cf. dec. 21. 7), an answer corresponding to either question 33 or 34 . In 1. 36 we might venture [Tò $\left.\gamma \epsilon \nu \nu \dot{\omega} \mu \epsilon \nu_{0 \nu} \mu \dot{\eta} \tau \rho \epsilon \dot{\phi} \phi\right]$, an answer to question 30 . But, where so little remains, it is risky to assume that the answers are misplaced.

## Col. ii

3 The scribe has assimilated the present of $\dot{\alpha} \pi o \delta i \delta \omega \mu \iota$ to the $-\hat{\omega}$ conjugation, see Blass-DebrunnerFunk § 94.

6 The answer in the papyrus does not correspond to that observed in 28327 and in col. i 4 of the present text. The MSS. display similar discrepancies, even when there is no question of 'fakes'; e.g. in dec. 8 I , lines 5 and 6 are reversed in the MSS.
 readily understandable, though slightly perverse, answer. The phrase is found also in decc. 29. 4 and 39. 6 , and a similar version ( $\delta \iota a \lambda \lambda a \gamma \eta \dot{c} \eta \tau \hat{\eta} \gamma \nu \nu a \iota \kappa i$ ') in 57.3 . All three places were 'corrected' by Hercher to an answer with $\dot{\alpha} \pi \alpha \lambda \lambda a \gamma \eta \eta^{\prime} \eta$.
${ }_{13}$ See 2832 14n.


21 For the negatived answer, cf. dec. 75. I.
22 For the affirmative, cf. dec. 75.2.
 answer in the pap. does not correspond. The question in the pap. was probably $\epsilon i \dot{\epsilon} \rho \gamma{ }^{\prime} \dot{a}^{\prime} \zeta o \mu a t ;$ We have already seen (2832, 5 and 7 note) that the MSS. at times preserve the pap. answers among the fakes, even though the questions have been changed. In this connection, cf. the following fake answers in the medieval tradition, all of which are used instead of a proper answer to MS.-question 13:
 and 91.5 .

34 Probably some form of є́ккол $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{\nu}$ аи.
35-7 The last 3 lines of dec. 79 contain fakes; consequently no correspondence is necessary between the pap. and the MSS.

## IV. DOCUMENTS FROM THE ARGHIVE OF KOMON

The texts which follow were first recognized as forming a small documentary archive by John Rea. They were studied in a papyrological seminar held in the University of Cambridge in $1967 / 8$, and some of the members of the seminar have undertaken responsibility for their publication here. A short account of the archive and a synthesis of the information found in it were given by E. G. Turner to the Twelfth International Congress of Papyrologists in Ann Arbor in 1968 (Proceedings, pp. 485-9).

The dated texts cover the period from Claudius to Domitian. The central figure in the family is Aline, daughter of Komon I, mother of Komon III, aunt of Komon II (the Komons belong either to the generation of Augustus to Tiberius or to that of Nero to Domitian). She is still alive in A.D. 86 (2843); her age is stated but is unfortunately unreadable), a widow since A.D. 50 when her husband Mnesitheus died (2837). Since she was certainly the mother of two children she is likely to have been born not later than about A.D. 25. It is even possible that she, not her son Komon III, was the custodian of these papers. The name $A^{A} \lambda i v \eta$ is not of common occurrence. It is worth noting that in our family the Greek names Komon and Kleopatra, Aline's parents, Dionysius and Dioscorus, her brothers, are on the lady's side ; her husband Mnesitheus (or Mnesithes) has a Greek name, but his father is the Egyptian Petesouchus.

In the later texts $(2843,2846)$ Aline and her son are described as $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{\alpha} a^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ ' $O \xi{ }_{\xi} v \rho{ }^{\prime} \gamma-$ $\chi \omega v \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega c$, i.e. they are metropolites, not villagers. Mnesitheus moreover in his death certificate (2837) is described as registered in the laura of the Dromus (of Sarapis).

In 2836 Mnesitheus is described as 'farmer', $\gamma \epsilon \omega \rho \gamma \frac{\prime}{c}$ : he and a partner are cultivating land 'from the kleros of Pyrrhias', that is, cleruchic land, for which they are paying rent. They are not $\delta \eta \mu o ́ c o o ~ \gamma \epsilon \epsilon \omega \rho o i$. This land was in the toparchy of Thmoisepho. The receipts show taxes paid on land in other toparchies: to sitologi of the western (2841), though the village of Kerkeura (also 2840, cf. 2839, 2842) is in the middle toparchy. One would like to know whether any land was owned in the lower toparchy, in a village of which (Sesphtha) Komon III was practor. The large amount of the loan of wheat ( 125 artabas) repaid by Mnesitheus in 2834 makes one wonder whether this was not a commercial transaction. Moreover 2837, Mnesitheus' registration of death in A.D. 50, is addressed to an official described as $\epsilon^{\prime} \gamma \lambda \dot{\eta} \mu \pi \tau \omega \rho$ ov̉ciac $\tau o \hat{v}$ кvpiov Tı $\beta \epsilon \rho i o v$ Kגavסiov Kaícapoc $C_{\epsilon} \beta$ астой $\Gamma є \rho \mu a \nu ⿺ к о \hat{v}$ av่токрáторос-i.e. to a private individual who has made a contract to lease and exploit the reigning emperor's ovicial at Oxyrhynchus. The fact that this certificate was addressed to such a person (of course other copies might have been sent to the normal recipients; another registration of death, 262, is addressed to the $\bar{\epsilon} \gamma \lambda \dot{\eta} \mu \pi \tau \omega \rho \gamma \epsilon \rho \delta(\iota a \kappa o \hat{v}$ or $-i \omega v)$ cf. P. Phil. 6 and 7) implies that Mnesitheus had
a connection with, and possibly obligations towards, this particular estate. That he may also have enjoyed privileges is hinted at in the allusion to his being 'among those who enjoy the tax-exemption of the aforesaid estate' $(2837,9)$.

## STEMMA

Dionysius


48, published in P. Oxy. i, must also have formed part of this archive, see 2843.
2834. Receipt for Repayment of Loan
$13.5 \times 14^{\circ} 5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
19 July, A.D. $4^{2}$
Receipt given by a person whose name is lost to Mnesitheus son of Petesouchus for the repayment of a loan of 125 artabas of wheat.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 入єє } \mu \circ \iota \kappa \alpha \tau \grave{\alpha} \chi \in \iota\left[\frac{o ́}{0}\right] \gamma \rho a \phi o \nu \pi v \rho[o] \hat{v} \dot{\alpha} \rho \tau \alpha-
\end{aligned}
$$

5

2-3 l. $\dot{o} \phi \epsilon i \lambda \epsilon \iota$ or $\ddot{\omega} \phi \epsilon \iota \lambda \epsilon c \quad 5$ l. $\dot{\epsilon} \gamma \kappa \alpha \lambda \hat{\omega}$
'O. son of Mnesitheus to Mnesitheus son of Petesouchus greetings. I have received from you the hundred and twenty five artabas of wheat which you owe me in accordance with a note of hand, and the interest on them, and I have no complaint at all against you up to the present moment.
'Year two of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Epeiph 25.'
I $O$ [.].. [: the 3 rd and 4 th letters might be $\eta \theta$ or $\nu \epsilon$.
4 d $\rho \tau \alpha \beta \omega v$ : the noun is attracted from the accusative object of $\dot{\alpha} \pi \epsilon \chi \chi$ into the genitive by the preceding $\chi \epsilon \iota \rho o ́ \gamma \rho a \phi o v$, with which it is in any case to be constructed $\dot{\alpha} \pi \grave{\grave{o}}$ коьvov. The figure should be read as $\pi \epsilon \dot{\prime} \tau \epsilon$, not $\epsilon^{\prime} \nu \nu \epsilon \in \alpha$ as in Proceedings.

This business letter (of which a little over half the length of line survives, cf. in.) was found among the papers of the archive, and there is consequently a presumption in favour of the Mnesitheus addressed being identical with the husband of Aline. The writer did not take a large enough sheet to contain what he had to say. After filling the space he wrote two lines at right angles to the main text in the left-hand margin, two additional lines in the top margin, and then wrote at least 5 further lines on the back (writing with, not across, the fibres). These disconnected phrases do not allow a certain view of the transaction discussed, which had to do with olive oil. There is repeated mention of a price, paid or guaranteed, for olive oil. The correspondent may have requested release from a promise (to Mnesitheus?) to act as guarantor.
[At the last moment we have identified what is probably another piece of this letter. It will be published later.]



```
                                    ӧть
\(\kappa \alpha \tau \epsilon \ldots\). . . \(\eta \kappa \epsilon \epsilon \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \tau \mu[\grave{\eta} \nu\)
```



```
5
\(\kappa \alpha \lambda \omega \hat{\alpha} \alpha_{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \alpha ́ \xi \xi \alpha \iota \mu \in a[\)
```



```
\(\rho \iota c ̧ i ́ a \nu . ~ \gamma \rho a ́ \phi \epsilon \iota c ~ \delta є ́ ~ \mu o \imath[~\)
```



```
\(9 \quad \tau \alpha . \mu \alpha \tau \alpha \kappa \alpha i\) о \(\left\langle\begin{array}{c}\delta \\ {[\grave{\epsilon} \nu(?)}\end{array}\right.\)
```





 20 (upside down in relation to writing on verso, therefore address) $M \nu \eta[c i \theta \epsilon \epsilon \omega$

[^4]8-9 A noun such as [ $\dot{\epsilon} \pi c]$ ] $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \mu a \tau a$. The letter between $a$ and $\mu$ reaches above the line, and does not look like $\gamma$ or another $\mu$.

## 2836. Receipt for Rent in Kind

$$
12.8 \times 26 \mathrm{~cm}
$$

10-11 July, A.D. 50
Copy of a certificate wherein Sarapion son of Chaeremon acknowledges to Mnesitheus son of Petesouchus and Gaius Cutius, son of Marcus, receipt of rent for the cleruchic land of his farmed by them. Neither amount of rent nor area of land is stated. This copy was subscribed by Gaius Cutius on the day following.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { àvíyp( } \alpha \phi o v \text { ) } \dot{\alpha} \pi \sigma \chi \hat{\eta} c
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Kגavסiov Kaícapoc (є } \beta \text { астои Гєриаиикои } \\
& \text { Av̀токра́торос аї єісиv тро́тєроу 'Iє́ракос }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }_{15} \text { Tißєpiov Kגavঠiov Kaícapoc } C_{\epsilon} \beta \text { астой }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (2nd hand) Гaioc Kov́тıoc Mápкov viòc 光 } \chi \omega
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 20 \text { тau. (є̈тоис) } \delta \epsilon \kappa \alpha ́ \tau o v ~ T ı \beta \epsilon p i o v ~ K \lambda \lambda u \delta i ́ o v ~
\end{aligned}
$$

Aі̀токра́торос 'Eлєіф $\overline{i \zeta}$

'Copy of receipt. Sarapion son of Chaeremon to Mnesitheus son of Petesouchus and Gaius Cutius, son of Marcus, farmers, greetings. I have received from you the rents of the lands of mine near Tholthis in the toparchy of Thmoisepho, forming part of the plot allocated to Pyrrhias, farmed by you in the present tenth year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, which formerly belonged to Hierax and Theon son of Eudaemon. I have no complaint of any kind against you. I,

Sarapion son of Chaeremon, have received the rent and I have no complaint of any kind against you as aforesaid. Ioth year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Epeiph 16th.'
(2nd hand) 'I Gaius Cutius son of Marcus have the valid copy of the aforesaid in my possession and will produce it if required. Tenth year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Epeiph 17th.' $^{7}$


## 2837. Notification of Death

$8.1 \times 16.1 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Aug. A.D. 50
Aline, daughter of Komon and Cleopatra, reports the death of her husband Mnesithes (syncopated form of Mnesitheus).

Deaths had to be reported to officials concerned. This might involve a double notification, cf. P. Phil. 6; 7 and P. Petaus 3-8; to the royal scribe and the village scribe. In the present case notification was sent to the $\epsilon^{\epsilon} \kappa \lambda \eta^{\prime} \mu \pi \tau \omega \rho$ (I n.) of the imperial estate on which Mnesithes worked ; a similar notification presumably went to the civil authorities.

On the form of death notifications see O. Montevecchi, Aegyptus xxvi (1946), pp. II I-29. Documents published since are listed in the introduction to P. Petaus 3-8, which now join the list, together with P. Mich. 579, 2761 and 2837. SB 7359 has been republished as CPJud. iii. 487. P. Petaus 9, concerning two men condemned to the beasts, is analogous in form.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { тоv кирiov Tı } \beta \text { срiou Kגavoiov }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Av̀токра́то }[\rho] \text { с̣с, } \\
& 5 \text { тара̀ } A \lambda \epsilon[i \sim \eta c] \text { Kó } \mu \text { оvoc } \mu \epsilon \text { - }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\phi[o ́ \mu \epsilon \nu]$ ]c $[\bar{\epsilon}] \pi[i \lambda] a u ̛{ }^{\prime} \rho a c \Delta \rho o ́ \mu о v$
$\bar{\epsilon}[\tau \in \lambda \epsilon \hat{]}] \tau \eta[c] \in \nu \tau \hat{\varphi}$ Kaucapécic $\varphi$

 <br><br><br>Аข่токра́тора а̉入ך $\theta \hat{\eta}$ єỉvає<br>$[\tau \grave{a} \pi \rho о \gamma є \gamma \rho \alpha \mu] \mu \in ́ \varphi[\square$<br>

'To Heraclides, entrepreneur of the estate of our lord Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, from Aline, daughter of Komon, with her brother Dionysius, son of the same Komon, as guardian. My husband Mnesithes, son of Petesouchus, one of those who enjoy the tax-exemption of the aforesaid estate and who is registered in the quarter of the street of Sarapis, the great god, died in the month Kaisareios of the present Ioth year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator. I ask you therefore to register him in the category of persons of the same condition as is fitting and I swear by Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator that the aforesaid is true . . .'

1 Oúciaı of the emperor Claudius are recorded in the Arsinoite nome (P. Ryl. ii 148, A.D. $4^{0}$, Euhemeria; P. Mich. Tebt. I2I recto I, xii, A.D. 42, Tebtunis; and BGU $650=$ W. Chrest. 365, A.D $46-7$ ). But an imperial estate of this date is not otherwise known in Oxyrhynchus. Nor is an $\dot{\epsilon}^{\prime} \kappa \lambda \eta \eta \mu \pi \tau \omega \rho$ of or on the estate of a reigning emperor, the nearest parallel being the $\dot{\epsilon} \gamma \lambda \dot{\eta} \mu \pi \tau \omega \rho \beta i \beta \lambda o u$ of Livia in A.D. 26 (P. Mil. 6), while Livia was still living. We should perhaps mentally supply a further noun in the genitive case between $\epsilon_{\epsilon} \kappa \lambda \eta \eta^{\prime} \mu \pi \tau \omega \rho$ and oúcíac, and regard Heraclides as exploiting a limited field of operations inside the oúcía. Cf. 262, also a death notification, of A.D. 61 addressed to an $\dot{\epsilon} \gamma \lambda \eta \dot{\eta} \mu \pi \tau \omega \rho$ $\gamma \in \rho \delta(i \omega \nu)$ (or $\gamma \epsilon \rho \delta \iota a \kappa 0 \hat{v}$ ), also at Oxyrhynchus. Cf. P. Mertens, Les Services de l'état civil, p. 70 n. 89.

8 M课 $\theta \hat{\eta} c$ is a syncopated form for $M \nu \eta c i \theta \epsilon o c$.
$9[\tau \hat{\omega}] \nu$ : a possible alternative is $[\hat{\omega}], \underline{\text {. }}$
$\dot{a} \tau \epsilon ́ \lambda \epsilon \iota a$ for coloni Caesaris is not definitely attested before the Severan period, Digest 50.6.6. in. (SB 4226, 2nd century A.D., may record an exceptional grant; so Rostowzew, Kolonat 128 n. I.) M. Aurelius and L. Verus imposed liability for munera on coloni praediorum fisci, Digest 50. I. 38. I ; this may have cancelled previous immunity from munera municipalia.

The problem of $\tau \epsilon \lambda \omega \nu \iota \kappa \grave{\eta}$ àré $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\epsilon \iota a}$ (P. Kalén I R. ii I (A.D. I64-5) ; BGU i ig9 verso I, cf. Nachtr. 396 (after A.D. 195)) recorded on imperial ousiai in P. Fay. 82, 14-16 (cf. Thunell, P. Sitologen p. 75) and P. Fay. $40,3 \mathrm{cf}$. , 8 , both before the Antonine rescript, is not helped by this present text. The exemption presumably referred to other than munera municipalia.

Io $\pi[\rho] \rho[\kappa] \epsilon!\mu[\epsilon ́ v \eta c:$ the traces are very scanty but they suit this word, which gives the expected sense. Equivalent expressions such as $\pi \rho \circ \gamma \in \gamma \rho a \mu \mu \epsilon ́ v \eta c, ~ a u ̉ \tau \eta ̂ c, ~ \tau o v ̂ ~ a u ̉ \tau o v ̂ ~ c a n n o t ~ b e ~ r e a d . ~$

II For the $\delta \rho o ́ \mu$ ос Сара́тı $\delta$ oc see $4816-7$ (A.D. 99).
18 The use of $\dot{\alpha} \nu a \gamma \rho \alpha \dot{\alpha} \epsilon \epsilon \nu$ in this context is, on present evidence, confined to the Oxyrhynchite nome, though its use is not invariable there, cf. 79 (A.D. 181-92) and 1551 (A.D. 301 ) tay $\hat{\eta} v a i$.

23 Cf. 2564 (A.D. I54) $\tau \dot{\alpha} \pi \rho \sigma \gamma \epsilon \gamma \rho a \mu \mu \epsilon ́ \nu a ; 1198$ (A.D. I 50) $\tau \dot{\alpha} \gamma \epsilon \gamma \rho a \mu \mu \epsilon ́ v a$, followed by the date.

## 2838. Private (?) Letter

Concluding lines of a letter which was presumably addressed to Aline, in view of the greetings ( $9-10$ ) to 'your son Komon'. The handwriting is a large, flowing, personal one. $\tau$ begins with a large upstroke which might easily be taken as sigma.

## Parts of 2 lines

3 [...]oc.. $\tau \eta \nu \delta[$ ] cov Capatô̂v oûcap $\dot{\epsilon} \nu \delta \rho \alpha \zeta \mu \hat{\omega \iota} \dot{\epsilon} \pi i \tau \hat{\eta} c$
 оல̂̀ ảvaүкаîov $\eta \gamma \eta$ сан. [L ] ётєнца́ сог. є́тискотой Kó $\mu о \nu а$ tòv vióv cov каi Xapıтoûv каi тòv viòv aút $\hat{\eta} \cdot \tau \dot{\alpha} \delta^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \lambda \lambda \alpha$ єрррсо. ( ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ тоис) $\eta$ N $\bar{\rho} р \omega \nu о с ~ K \lambda \alpha u \delta i o u ~$ Kaícарос Сєßасто̂̀ Гєриаขєкой 15 Av̇токра́торос $М є \chi \epsilon i \rho ~ ¿ ~(~ \epsilon \beta(\alpha \subset \tau \hat{n})$
51. $\delta \rho a c \mu \hat{\omega} \iota \quad 8$ About 4 letters have been washed out, e.g. $\eta \gamma \eta \subset \alpha \mu € \llbracket \nu \circ \varsigma / \nu \eta$ 9 1. Kó $\mu \omega \nu \alpha$
'. . . that your slave (?) Sarapous, a runaway, is in the city. So now consider . . . essential I sent word to you. Take care of Komon your son and Charitous and her son. Goodbye. Year 8 of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator Mecheir roth, dies Augustus.'

3 If $\delta[$ is part of $\delta[o v ́ \lambda \eta \nu$, the word must have been abbreviated.
$5 \dot{\epsilon} \nu \delta \rho \alpha \zeta \mu \omega \iota:$ cf., e.g., P. Berliner Leihgabe 15, 2 I.
9 є̇тьскопой: cf., e.g., 74343.
${ }^{15}$ This $\eta \mu \epsilon ́ \rho a C_{\epsilon} \beta a c \tau \eta$ ' seems not to be recorded by W. F. Snyder, Aegyptus xviii, pp. 197 seqq.; ibid. xliv, pp. 145 seqq.
2839. Sitologus Receipt (?)

$$
\mathrm{II} \times 6.5 \mathrm{~cm}
$$

2 Sept., A.D. 64
Fragmentary receipt, analogous to receipts issued by sitologi, and written across the fibres, for a payment for Kerkeura by Aline daughter of Komon. Only the first halves of the lines survive.
"Etovc ıa Nє́pсидос Kגavoiou Kaicap[oc


$2 \mu^{\eta}, \delta \iota a \gamma_{.}^{\epsilon}, \kappa \alpha \iota^{\mu} \quad 3 \kappa о \mu \omega \nu^{\circ}$

3 cịv raîc [: a plural ordinal adjective is expected, stating the fraction of the total at which $\pi \rho o c-$
 century). But other rates are known, cf. Wallace, Taxation, p. 39. In other parts of Egypt $\mathrm{I} \%$ is found,

2840. Sitologus Receipt

Receipt delivered by the sitologi of $\Sigma \kappa \dot{\omega}$ то́тои (cf. 619, 620) to Aline daughter of Komon for dues from Kerkeura. Sko was in the ${ }^{\circ} \nu \omega$ толархia ( 1659 20), whereas Kerkeura was in the $\mu$ '́o $\eta$ тотархia ( 1285 in $6 ; 165969$ ). Kerkeura is further mentioned in 2842.

Kaíoарос Ov̉єєтасıavồ
C $\epsilon \beta$ асто̂ $\mu \eta \nu \grave{c}$ Kaıcapєíov i.





$\begin{array}{lll}\text { I } \delta \text { in } \epsilon \beta \delta o ́ \mu o v ~ a l t e r e d ~ o r ~ b l o t t e d ~ & 40 \mu o^{\lambda} \pi a \pi o \nu^{\tau}, \mu[\epsilon] \tau o^{x}{ }_{c \iota \tau} \sigma^{\lambda} & 5 \tau 0) \mu \epsilon \mu \epsilon \tau \rho^{\eta} \quad 7 / \frac{1}{} \mathrm{~d} \eta^{\prime}\end{array}$ 81. сєс $\quad \mu \epsilon i \omega \mu \alpha$, , d $\eta^{\prime}$
'In the seventh year of Imperator Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, on the tenth of the month of Kaisareios. Papontos and his colleagues the sitologi of the district of Sko agree that there has been measured to them from Aline daughter of Komon for Kerkeura a fourth and an eighth [artaba of wheat], total: artaba of wheat $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$. I, Papontos, have countersigned the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ artaba of wheat.'

5 The line division is irregular.
6 The village name was read by H. C. Youtie.

## 2841. Sitologus Receipt

$8.5 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$.
21 July, A.D. 85
Receipt for 9 artabas of three-months wheat ( 8 n. ) paid on account of Aline daughter of Komon. Cf. 2840.

є̈тоис тєта́ртои Aủтокра́торос
Kaícapoc Dopıтıavô̂ $^{\prime} \epsilon \beta a \subset \tau o v ̂$



$\omega с \pi а \rho a ̀ ~ A \lambda i ́ v \eta\langle с\rangle$ Kó $\mu \omega \nu o c$ סıà Ko-
$\mu \circ \alpha ́ \pi \iota\langle o\rangle \subset \gamma \epsilon \omega \rho \gamma o \hat{v}$ Cúp $\omega \nu$ кс́ц $\mu \eta$ с
( $\pi v \rho \circ \hat{v})\left(\tau \rho \iota \mu \eta \eta^{\prime} \nu v\right) \sigma v ́ v \pi(\alpha \nu \tau \alpha) \delta \eta\left(\mu \sigma^{\prime}(\omega) \mu \epsilon '(\tau \rho \omega) \xi(v \subset \tau \hat{\omega}) \kappa \alpha \nu \kappa(\epsilon \lambda \lambda \omega) \dot{\alpha} \rho \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \beta \alpha c\right.$

oc " $\Omega \rho \circ u$ сєсך $\left(\mu \epsilon^{\prime} \omega \mu \alpha \iota\right) \tau \dot{\alpha} \subset ~ \tau o \hat{v} \pi v \rho o \hat{v}$

```
    \alpha}\rho\tau\alphá\betaac é[vv]\epsilońa (\gamma'ivov\tau\alphau) (\piv\rhoo\hat{v}) (\alphà\rho\tau\alphá\betaau) 0.
    (3rd hand) `\Omega\rhooc є̀\pi\iotacф\rhoа(\gamma\iotac\tau\grave{\eta}) сєс\eta(\mu\epsilon'\omega\mu\mu\alpha) \tau\dot{\alpha}є \tauо\hat{v}
    (\piv\rhoov) (ả\rho\tau\alphá\betaac) \epsiloṅv\nu\epsilońa (\gamma'vov\tau\alphau) (\piv\rhoo\hat{v}) (\alphá\rho\tau\alphá\beta\alpha\iota)0
```



```
II, I3/+o0
```

'Fourth year of Imperator Caesar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus, Epeiph 27. There has been measured into the public treasury from the crop of the first year through Heras and his partners, sitologi of the western toparchy, village of Senokomis, by Aline daughter of Komon, acting through Komoapis, farmer, village of Syron Kome, of three-months wheat in all, measured by public levelled cancellus measure, nine artabae of wheat, total 9 art.'
(2nd hand) 'I Hatres who am also called Didymus, son of Horus, have countersigned the nine artabae of wheat, total 9 art.'
(3rd hand) 'I Horus, sealing inspector, have countersigned the nine artabae of wheat, total 9 art.'
8 The elucidation of the abbreviation is due to Professor H. C. Youtie, who suggested that the abbreviation $\gamma^{-}$and further 3 letters immediately following the sign for ( $\pi v \rho o \hat{v}$ ) should be taken as $\gamma^{\mu}$
 LSJ s.v.; M. Schnebel, Die Landuirtschaft im hell. Ägppten, pp. 145-6). A similar sitologus receipt from Oxyrhynchus, 384, is stated by Grenfell and Hunt (P. Oxy. ii p. 280, n. on 287 7) to read $\pi v \rho o \hat{v}$ тpi $i \omega($ ) cúvr(av $\alpha a)$. Professor Youtie's 'strong suspicion' that $\tau \rho \omega \omega$ should be read $\tau \rho \psi^{4}$ was fully confirmed on examination of the original, now B.M. pap. 812. A probable third example put forward by him, 287, could have had ( $\pi \nu \rho \circ \hat{v}$ ) $\gamma^{-}$cúv lacuna by Grenfell and Hunt. This text is not at present available for inspection.

For the measure used cf. P. Lond. ii 256a (p. 99), i2 (A.D. 15), and 14474 n. (A.D. 44).

## 2842. Sitologus Receipt

$$
5.8 \times 14.7 \mathrm{~cm}
$$

A.D. 29?

This fragmentary receipt is included for the sake of completeness, but almost everything in it raises problems. The reason for thinking it may belong to the archive is the patronymic $5^{-6}\left[\Pi_{\epsilon \tau \epsilon]}\left[[0]{ }^{\prime} \chi o v\right.\right.$, i.e. father of Mnesitheus. The name is, however, a common one. The village Psychis in which the sitologi serve is that of a well-known locality in the Heracleopolite nome, and is not attested for Oxyrhynchus; and yet the village on behalf of which payments are being made, if 1.7 is rightly restored, seems to be Oxyrhynchite. Lastly the date is uncertain.

```
                                    "Eтоис \piє\nu\tau\epsilonка\iota\delta[\epsilonка́тои
    Kaicapoc ..[
    Av̀токра́то[рос Mєсор\età
    \epsilonт\piа\gammaо\mu\epsilon'(\nu\omegav) \beta[ [ н\epsiloń\mu\epsilon(\tau\rho\eta\tau\alpha\iota) x каі }\mu\epsilon\tauо́(\chiо\iotaс
    5
с\iota\tauo\lambda(ó\gammaouc) \Psi'́\chi}(\epsilon\omegac).[ 㣙epsilon\tau\epsilon-
c[o]ú\chiov a\pi[
[.]\epsilon\rho.\epsilonv\rho.[
\alpha}\rho\tau\alpha\dot{\alpha}\betaa(c) ...[
4 \epsilon\pia\gammao\mu}\mp@subsup{}{}{\epsilon}\quad5\mp@subsup{c}{c\tauo}{
```

I пєутєкаиס[єка́тоv. If this text belongs to the archive the year will be ${ }_{15}$ Tiberius $=$ A.D. $28 / 9$. Even if it does not, the handwriting will not easily allow it to be placed as early as 15 Augustus or as late as 15 Domitian. ${ }_{5}$ Claudius is impossible: the emperor died near the beginning of the regnal year (Oct. 54), whereas our text belongs at its very end (Aug. 25, 1. 4).

2 .. [:Ti[ $\beta \in \rho i o v$ is possible, but even so the titles cannot be precisely restored, see the variations in Bureth, Les Titulatures, pp. 25-8.
$4 \dot{\epsilon} \pi a \gamma \circ \mu \epsilon '(\nu \omega \nu) \beta[=25$ August, A.D. 29.
$7[K] \epsilon \rho \kappa \epsilon \dot{\rho} \rho \varphi[\nu$ or $[K] \epsilon \rho \kappa \epsilon \hat{v} \rho a$ could be read. If so, this would presumably be the Oxyrhynchite village.

## 2843. Draft Manumission

$$
13.5 \times \mathrm{I} 5.5 \mathrm{~cm} . \quad 24-28 \text { Aug., A.D. } 86
$$

An uncompleted draft of a deed of manumission under Graeco-Egyptian law, to be executed before the agoranomoi in the manner customary at Oxyrhynchus. The subject is the female slave Euphrosyne, the manumittor her mistress Aline, daughter of Komon and widow of Mnesitheus, all of Oxyrhynchus. For other examples of the type of document see 722, 723 (another, of Commodan date, also from Oxyrhynchus, is cited by Grenfell and Hunt, ap. 722, but has not been traced), P. Mil. Vogl. iv 235, and cf. also analogous documents relating to manumissions under Roman law, 1205, BGU 96 and P. Edmondstone (text ap. 722) ; for the manumission of Euphrosyne see also 48, recording, without doubt, a later stage in the same transaction, despite the different spelling of Aline's name there and the different guardian with whom she was acting.

Written along the fibres, in a small contract-hand which becomes increasingly careless; gaps have been left for the later insertion of the precise date $(2,3)$, of further details in the descriptions of Aline and Euphrosyne (8, 13), and of the name and description of the certifier (26). The gaps in 8 and i3 suggest that Aline and Euphrosyne were absent when the draft was written, while Aline's son Komon, who was at this time acting as her guardian, and Theon, by whom Euphrosyne's ransom money was to be handed over, were both present, since they are fully described.

The motive for the manumission is not stated, but since ransom money was to be paid for Euphrosyne it is more probable that the initiative came from her than from Aline.

For the procedure followed see Taubenschlag, Law², pp. 97 seq. Execution of a deed of this type seems to have been preceded by a letter sent to the agoranomoi from the office of the contractors for the enkyklion, authorizing them to grant freedom to the slave concerned in consideration of the payment of moneys specified; for this stage in the proceedings see $48,49,349$ and for a receipt for the payments, which presumably preceded the dispatch of the letter, 50 . There has been some disagreement about the identity of the writers of the letters to the agoranomoi, who were thought by Grenfell and Hunt, ap. 48, to be bankers; but P. Strassb. 122, P. Freib. ii. 10, and probably P. Tebt. 8ir show that the contractors for the enkyklion did play a part in manumissions and Taubenschlag's view that it was they who wrote to the agoranomoi seems the better solution. After the agoranomoi had acted on the authorization sent to
them, there might be a further ceremony of proclamation by herald, see P. Strassb. 122, P. Freib. ii. 10.

It appears that arrangements for Euphrosyne's manumission were agreed and the formalities ready for completion in late August, but for reasons not clear (possibly connected with Aline's son) they were postponed until 16 October ( 48 20) when Aline's nephew acted as her guardian in the place of her son. Aline would need a guardian for a transaction involving thc office of the agoranomoi (so Taubenschlag, l.c., p. I73), and since she was a widow, her natural guardians would be her son, father, grandfather, or brother; her son was presumably ill or unavoidably 'out of town' on 16 October, her brother is known to have been dead ( $48_{11-13}$ ) and it may be supposed that so also were her father and grandfather, leaving her nephew as the obvious substitute.

As conditions of manumission two payments of money are specified both here and in $48,(a)$ of ten drachmae of coined silver and $(b)$ of the ransom. Two distinct payments, in each case one of ten drachmae of coined silver and the other of the ransom, are also specified in 49,50 , and in the missing document referred to ap. 722 , while in 722 itself there are again two payments, although the first is of ? drachmae, 4 obols; in 349 the relevant part of the document is lost. Grenfell and Hunt must be right to regard the repeated payments of ten drachmae as a tax-surely the manumission tax itself rather than an unknown and additional one as they suggest; and the aberrant figure in 722 they explain satisfactorily on the ground that there only one-third of the slave is being manumitted. The proposed reading eidove in 1.25 would confirm that a tax is involved here.

The ransom, as is clear by comparison with 48, is given in alternative notations, silver and copper. Commentators on the parallel 722, 723, have assumed that the ransom was the sum of the amount reckoned in silver and the amount reckoned in copper; but since in 48 Euphrosyne's ransom can be described in terms of the figure given here in copper only, with no allowance for that in imperial silver drachmae, they must be wrong. For sums of money described in alternative notations, see the almost contemporary sales contracts 242 and 243 , where, however, the formula used makes the position absolutely clear. On the ratio of silver to copper implied, see Mr. Crawford's note below.

If $\epsilon$ * $\delta$ ouc is right in 1.25 , Theon handed over tax and ransom, but both presumably came from Euphrosyne's purse. Theon's part has been variously explained. A similar figure appears in 722 and Calderini, La Manomissione . . . in Grecia (Milan, 1908), p. 163 thought of him as a banker because he took him to be identical with the man who would write the letter of authorization to the agoranomoi to grant freedom (but we now know, by comparison of this text with 48 , that this was not the case) and followed Grenfell and Hunt in his identification of that writer (see above). Grenfell and Hunt themselves suggested that he might be the prospective husband of the woman being manumitted, which seems an unlikely solution, and, indeed, an impossible one now that we have
more than one instance. Since a free woman needed a guardian for business involving the office of the agoranomoi, a slave woman can hardly have acted for herself in such a case either, but will presumably have needed someone to hand over on her behalf the money she provided from her peculium, performing the part played by Apollo in the Delphic manumissions. Cf. SGDI ii 1684 seq. If Theon acted in this way for Euphrosyne, drawing on her peculium, it is immediately obvious why there are elaborate provisions to safeguard her against any subsequent claim from him for the tax and the ransom money. In 722 as published, the manumitted slave is apparently protected against any attempt to claim the ransom money from her by her former owner ( 27 seqq .) ; but this interpretation depends on the doubtful reading of two letters, so that it seems possible that there too it was from the man who handed over the money for her that she was protected.




 тov̂ $\Delta$ ıovvcíou $\mu \eta \tau \rho o ̀ c ~ K \lambda \epsilon \omega \pi \alpha a ́ r \rho a c ~ \tau \hat{\eta} с \Delta$ ıovvcíou $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$





 $\lambda^{\prime} \chi \rho \omega$ накротро́снтоу [o]ủḍ̀ vac.












$\theta \epsilon \rho \eta \eta_{c} \epsilon \omega \overline{\text { vac. }}$

| 5 1．àфєîкє |  | 9 1．Пetecoúzou io In the last word $\kappa$ is written |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| over an illegible letter | i 1 l．ỏ ópúı | 13 In the second word $v$ is written over c if l．$\hat{\epsilon}^{*} \kappa$ |
| 1．тє́тактаı |  | a入ávtev Séка трıсхı入íwv ouvk ékóvтoc？The second word |
| ，probably witter |  |  |

 25－6 1．é $\lambda \epsilon v] \mid \theta \epsilon \rho \omega ́ c \epsilon \omega с$

There is a small detached fragment，probably from the ends of $24-5$
＇Fifth year of Imperator Caesar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus，month of Hyperberetaeus， intercalary day vac．month Kaisareios，intercalary day vac．City of the Oxyrhynchi in the Thebaid， the agoranomoi being Theon，Dius，and Dionysius．Aline the daughter of Komon，son of Dionysius and of Cleopatra daughter of Dionysius，of the city of the Oxyrhynchi，age about ．．．years，height medium，complexion honey－coloured，face long，scar vac．，accompanied by her guardian who is her own son Komon the son of Mnesitheus son of Petesouchus，of the aforesaid city，age about ．．years，height medium，complexion honcy－coloured，face long，scar on the left eyebrow，acting in the public street，has set free，under sanction of Zeus，Earth and Sun，the female slave Euphrosyne who is her property，age about 35 years，height medium，complexion honey－coloured，face long，scar vac．，home－bred from the female slave Demetrous，on payment of ten drachmae of coincd silver and the ransom money which Theon the son of Dionysius，son of Leon and of Isione，of the aforesaid city，age about 43 years，height medium， complexion honey－coloured，face long，scar on the right calf，has agreed to hand over for her to the aforesaid owner Aline，i．e． 800 drachmae of imperial silver coin，in bronze ten talents， 3,000 drachmae； neither Theon nor anyone else connected with him has a right to claim the ransom money［or the tax in any way］from Euphrosyne who is being manumitted，or from those acting on her side，nor ．．？．．？in any way．The certifier of the manumission is vac．＇

5 vimò $\Delta i a \Gamma_{\hat{\eta} \nu}{ }^{*} H \lambda \iota o v$ ：for this formula，which occurs commonly in papyri concerned with manu－ mission，see Calderini，La Manomissione ．．．in Grecia（Milan，I 908），pp．Io4 seq．，Taubenschlag，Law²， p．97，and the discussion arising from a variant formula in P．Oslo．iii 193．Its first known appearance in a manumission is at Thermus in Aetolia in the second century b．c．；it was presumably intended to place the new freedom of the subject under the protection of deities whose spheres of operation were， taken together，all－embracing；by the first century A．D．it seems to have become a tralatician element of small meaning；it has nothing to do with hierodouleia，as tentatively suggested by Grenfell and Hunt ap． 48.

9 Petesouchus is the one Egyptian name so far recorded in this family．
I4 seq．The＇coined silver＇in which the ten－drachmae manumission tax（see above）is reckoned （contrast the term imperial silver coin for the ransom money）is usually supposed to be Ptolemaic silver （L．C．West and A．C．Johnson，Roman and Byzantine Currency in Egypt（Princeton，1944），p．6）；if it is right to deduce from P．Tebt．8iI that the tax and its collection through the contractors for the enkyklion derive from the Ptolemaic period，that is likely enough．

19 seq．From comparison of these phrases with those of $48{ }^{15} 5^{-16}$ ，it is argued above that the ransom is stated in alternative notations，silver and copper ；this is also suggested by the wording in 49
 between Euphrosyne＇s ransom and the known priccs of slaves in Egypt（A．G．Johnson，Roman Egypt， pp． 279 seq．），for although it is normal for ransoms to run higher than the market prices of slaves（W．L． Westermann，The Slave Systems of Greek and Roman Antiquity（Philadelphia，1955），p．36）her price would seem distinctly exorbitant if it were the sum of the silver and the copper figures．
 $\chi^{a \lambda \kappa о \hat{v}}$ perhaps for $\dot{\epsilon} \kappa \pi \lambda \eta_{\eta} \rho o u c \dot{\epsilon} \kappa \kappa \chi^{a \lambda} \kappa \kappa \hat{v}$ ；and for $\dot{\epsilon} \kappa$ followed by a genitive defining the material cf．E． Mayser，Grammatik d．Gr．Papyri ii 2，p．347；but it may be that the writer here intended $\bar{\epsilon} v \chi$ रàкov та入ávтоц．

25 After où $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$ th＝pen has spluttered over three letters，and Professor Turner has suggested that $\epsilon i \delta o u c$（in its common sense of＇tax＇）is to be recognized under the blot，followed by $\tau \rho o ́ \pi \omega$ ovi $\delta \epsilon \nu \epsilon i$＇sug－ gested by Mr．Parsons．This gives a phrase designed to bar Theon from claiming the ransom or tax－ money from Euphrosyne．Both $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \lambda \dot{\nu} \dot{\tau} \tau \rho \omega$ and $\epsilon \check{L \delta o u c}$（the absence of the article is surprising）would depend on $\dot{\alpha} \pi$ aít $\eta<\iota v$ moьtic $\theta a \iota 11.22-3$ ，and the sentence is not lucidly drafted．

The certifier，who was still to be chosen when this draft was written，was the earthly guarantor of the
freedom already placed under divine sanction; cf. the $\beta \in \beta a \iota \omega \tau \eta \hat{\rho} \epsilon \epsilon$ who appear in the Delphic manumissions (SGDI ii 1684 seq.).

## Note by Mr. Michael Crawford

The monetary system of Ptolemaic Egypt derived from that of Alexander and involved initially a perfectly normal relationship between the precious-metal and base-metal coinages. The occurrence from the second century b.c. onwards of copper:silver ratios of several hundred: one seems to be the result of a change in the monetary system by which copper drachmae became copper coins conventionally described as drachmae, but weighing only a fraction of a drachma.

The monetary systcm of Roman Egypt was in its main outlines fairly straightforward. It consisted of a silver tetradrachm and bronze fractional pieccs. One silver drachma was officially the equivalent of one bronze drachma, although in practice there was a slight premium on silver. The occurrence in Roman Egypt of bronze:silver ratios of several hundred:one seems to be a survival due to the conservatism of some scribcs.

In the main-stream Imperial coinage 16 asscs were officially worth I denarius. In the bronze coinage metal value and face value probably approximated ( $J R S(1969)$, p. 292) and the same was certainly true of the silver coinage. Thus under Augustus 3.79 gr . of silver was the equivalent of $10.48 \times 16$ gr. of bronze, a metal ratio of bronze:silver of about $44.3:$ I (H. Mattingly, BMCRE i, lii ; H. Willers, Kupferprägung, p. 169).

There is no certainty about the metal ratio underlying the coinage of Roman Egypt, since the identity of the bronze fractional pieces is unknown. If 'Size I' was a drachma (L. C. West and A. C Johnson, Currency, pp. у 76-7), a metal ratio obtained in the coinage of Roman Egypt of the same order as in the main-stream Imperial coinage, namely $56: 1$.

A number of papyri may at first sight be held to give some support to this hypothesis. Our docu-

 take effect, mentions only the second sum. The two sums are therefore presumably equivalents. 49 and 50 together refer to a second manumission, mentioning only a sum of 2 T .600 Dr . in bronze (not 2 T . $6,000 \mathrm{Dr}$.). 336 mentions a sum in silver (missing) and a sum of io T. 3,000 Dr. in bronze for a slave. 722 mentions a sum in bronze (missing) for the $\frac{2}{3}$ of a slave already freed (or conceivably for the whole) and a sum of 200 Dr. in silver and a sum in bronze (missing) for the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$. The last two sums are presumably equivalents. The Commodan manumission cited in 722 seems to mention only a sum of 500 Dr. in silver. The deed of sale of a slave (said to be from Achmim, but in view of the personal names likely to be from Oxyrhynchus) in Aegytus xiii (1933), p. $229=\mathrm{SB} 7533$ mentions a sum of I,300 Dr. in silver and a sum of io T. 3,000 Dr. in bronze. These sums are presumably equivalents. Our document gives a ratio of $78 \cdot 75$ : I for bronze: silver, the deed of sale SB 7533 a ratio of $48.5:$ I. 48 , the pair of our document, in which the sum of io T. 3,000 Dr. appears by itself, excludes the possibility of a mistake in our document, ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ such as is postulated by West and Johnson (Currency, p. I5) to explain the ratio in the deed of sale SB 7533. Given the erratic weights of ancient coins, the two ratios may perhaps be taken to be of the same order as the metal ratio underlying the main-stream Imperial coinage.

But it is not clear why this should be so. If the same metal ratio obtained in the coinage of Roman Egypt as in the main-stream Imperial coinage, this could only be known to someone who had access to analyses of the (debased) tetradrachms or to the recipe for making them. We are left with two possibilities, of which the first seems to me unlikely. Either it was generally known how much silver a tetradrachm contained and the payments recorded in $48,49,50$ and the first half of 722 were made in bronze by weight; or they are conventional survivals from an unknown period, possibly the period of transition to Roman rule, and figures in bronze are the notional equivalents of figures in silver known to the parties concerned in the transactions. It seems relevant that the two ratios in question occur in a manumission and a deed of sale of a slave (where the ratio of several hundred:one of bronze:silver does not occur, contra West and Johnson, l.c.) and that in similar documents the total of io T. 3,000 Dr. appears at least three times and a fifth of this total at least twice. An analogy to a conventional price in bronze for a slave may be found in the pretium servi ex forma censoria of the Digest.
${ }^{1}$ There is also additional evidence for the first century in 2856.

Note．The io Dr．tax，of which $\tau] \epsilon[\tau] \rho \omega \beta$ ódov in 722 19－20 is presumably intended（wrongly）for a third，is ignored throughout．

## 2844．Private Letter

II $3 \times 32.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ ． 2 nd half of ist cent．
A letter to Komon from Kephalion on a business matter，asking for help for a woman called Nemesous．We know that the younger Komon had a sister（2838 io）， and the younger Komon may therefore be the recipient of this letter．But not much reliance is to be placed on an argument $e$ silentio．

> Kєфа入íc⿱亠乂 К К $\mu \dot{\omega} \nu є \iota$
> $\tau \hat{\omega} \iota \tau \iota \iota \epsilon \tau \alpha \dot{\tau} \tau \iota$
> $\pi \lambda \epsilon i ̂ c \tau \alpha$ Хаí $\rho \iota \nu$.
$\dot{\alpha} \nu \hat{\eta} \lambda \theta \epsilon \nu \epsilon i c \tau \eta ̀ \nu \mu \eta \tau \rho o ́-$
$\pi о \lambda \epsilon \iota \nu\langle\pi o \iota \epsilon i ̂\rangle \tau \alpha ́ \chi \epsilon \iota \circ \nu a u ̉-$
го $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu \kappa \alpha \tau \epsilon \lambda \theta \epsilon i \hat{\nu} \delta \epsilon i \dot{a}$
тò є̀ $\rho \gamma a c \tau \eta ́ \rho \iota o \nu$ aủ-
$\tau \hat{\eta} c . \mu \eta े$ oûv ä $\lambda \lambda \omega c$
$\pi \circ \iota \eta ́ c \eta[c]$. ${ }^{\prime \prime} \rho \rho \omega c o c u ̀ v \tau \hat{n}$
$\alpha \dot{\alpha} \delta \epsilon \lambda \phi[\hat{\eta}]$ сои̂ каì тоîc соîc $\pi \hat{\alpha}-$

 91．тáxıo io l．$\delta \iota a ́ \quad$ I 5 l．Kaıcapeíov
＇Kephalion to his most honoured Komon，very many greetings．You are not unacquainted with Nemesous，in regard to whom I have asked for your help on other occasions．Please then，since she has gone up to the metropolis，get her to come down quickly（to her village）because of her workshop．Do not fail．Farewell，and greetings to your sister and all your family．Month Kaisareios 5．＇
（Addressed on back）＇To Komon from Kephalion＇
 similarity of the syllables in $-\pi \circ \lambda \epsilon \iota \nu$ ，the infinitive $\pi 0 \iota \epsilon \hat{\nu} \nu$ is the likelier candidate for omission．

II＇̇p $\quad$ act $\eta$ рьo：：＇workshop＇may be too pretentious a translation．In PSI 692， 12 （Oxyrhynchus，

2845. List of Collectors
$8 \times 35.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. 2nd half of ist cent.
Under the heading 'Sesphtha: Practors' this list sets out 12 names with patronyms. According to F. Oertel, Die Liturgie, p. 196, based on BGU Io46, practors of corn dues functioned in collegcs of six. If that principle applied in Oxyrhynchus at the date of this list, 2845 might be regarded as combining two groups in one single college, the practors both of corn dues and of money payments. It should be mentioned that $\Psi_{\text {evocipoc ( }}(1.9)$ is placed in mid-line. Instead of the patronym expected in 1.8 and not written because of the space taken up by the double name, it could therefore be interpreted as a heading giving the name of a second village. The list would then give two groups of six for different villages. This solution would have more to commend it if $\Psi_{\text {evocipuc were attested as a village name in the Oxyrhynchite lists. Just possibly it is }}$ the village of the lower toparchy, the same toparchy as Sesphtha, missing at 125940 where Grenfell and Hunt read [......]aup.[.].

$$
C_{\epsilon ́ c} \subset \phi \theta a
$$

$\pi \rho a ́ к т о р є с$
$\Psi \epsilon v[. ..] \rho \iota c K \epsilon \phi a \lambda a ̂ \tau(o c)$
Capar( ) [..]. $\epsilon$ ióou

Фìıскос $\Delta$ соү́́vov (с)
АА $\mu$ и́vıo(с) Паүкра́т(оис)
Паv $\epsilon \mu \epsilon \hat{v}(c)$ ôc каі . $€ \bigcirc .$. .
$\Psi$ єvocípoc
ı Артайсıс $\Delta$ ıovv (ciov)
$\Delta \iota o v u ́(c ı o c) ~ \Pi \tau o ́ \lambda \lambda \iota \delta o с ~$
Арістаvঠ( $\rho о с)$ Арıста́v $\delta \rho(o v)$
Macíwv .vкарíwv[o(c)
$\Theta \epsilon ́ \omega \nu$ А А $\mu \phi \epsilon_{i}^{\prime} \omega \nu o$ (c)

$3 \Psi_{\epsilon \nu[0 c i ̂] \rho c c}$ could be accommodated $\quad$ I3 Perhaps $\Lambda$ पикарi $i \omega \nu[0(c)$
2846. Sale of a Donkey
$13.5 \times 14 \mathrm{~cm}$. 2nd half of ist cent.
Ammonis son of Heraclas of Sinary certifies the sale of a donkey to Komon son of Mnesitheus. Recent literature on sales of donkeys is listed at P. Merton iii 120 introd. The document is broken at the foot.

#  

$\mu \eta \tau \rho o ̀ c ~ C \epsilon v a u a ̂ ̣ y \tau o c ~ \tau \hat{\eta} c$ Naapoфißıoc











$\pi \lambda$ и́роис [ каи $\beta \in \beta$ аиш́-]
15 cı! $\pi \alpha c \hat{\eta}[\beta \in \beta \alpha \omega \omega ́ c \epsilon \iota$


'Ammonis son of Heraclas grandson of Hermogenes, his mother being Senaias daughter of Naarophibis, from Sinary in the lower toparchy to Komon son of Mnesitheus grandson of Petesouchus, his mother being Aline daughter of Komon, all from the city of the Oxyrhynchi, greeting. I agree that I have sold to you the black full-grown male donkey which is my property, thus and such as it is, irrevocable, and that I have received from you from hand to hand out of your house the price agreed between ourselves, namely ...'

2 A name C $\epsilon$ vaï̂̀c appears in P. Lond. 1164, 4 (iii p. 164). Naapoфîßıc has not previously occurred.
${ }_{13} \mathrm{It}$ is to be presumed that the price was stated in the formula àpyvioo cєßactov vouicuatoc $\delta \rho a \chi \mu \dot{c} \subset x$. No parts of this formula after the initial $\nu$ of vонiсцатос can be recognized. If $\delta \rho a \chi \mu \bar{c}$ were written out there would be no room for $\dot{\epsilon}^{\prime} \times a t o ́ v$, and the first figure may range from 50 to 90 . A total below ioo drachmae (say 92 ) is on the low side compared with the prices quoted by A. C. Johnson, Roman Egypt, pp. 230 seqq. for late 1 ist and early 2 nd century (A.D. 98 , io8 dr. male donkey; A.D. ior, 306 dr . male donkey).

## V. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

# 2847. Glossary of Administrative Terms Concerning Land Survey and Taxation 

$16.9 \times 22.1 \mathrm{~cm}$. ist half of 3 rd cent.
The papyrus is written in an upright semi-uncial which resembles P. Giss. 40 (containing the edicts of Caracalla), although it makes no use of the large bipartite epsilon; in this respect it is rather similar to $P$. Meyer 20, which the editor assigns to the first half of the third century. Noteworthy is the use of brown ink throughout.

One column and the extreme left of a second are preserved from a glossary of technical terms concerning the $\epsilon \pi i c \kappa \epsilon \psi \iota$ and the surveys associated with it, $\gamma \epsilon \omega \mu \epsilon \tau \rho i \alpha$ and ávaرє́трүсıc. Of the eight entries which are preserved, six (col. i, 2-20) detail various categories of land and present some hitherto unattested terminology; the two remaining entries (col. i, 21-8) deal with the corvée. The text is probably part of a vade mecum designed for an official like the comogrammateus or geometres.

For a recent discussion of the $\dot{\epsilon} \pi i c \kappa \epsilon \psi \iota c$, see D. Bonneau, Actes du $X^{e}$ Cong. Inter. Pap., pp. 137-49, especially 140-2, where the evidence of the 3rd century is summarized.

The verso contains, on the left side, badly faded remnants of eight lines of an account which seems to have been written in a hand different from that of the recto. Of this account I can read only the last line, and that with reservations: $\uparrow \gamma \epsilon i(v o v \tau \alpha u)$ ${ }_{\alpha}^{\alpha} p \delta(\rho \epsilon \epsilon$ ? ) ' $B \cdot \rho \bar{p} \bar{\eta}$. At the top part of the verso two lines, written in still another hand, are



Col. i
$\stackrel{\text { ё }}{\epsilon} \mu$ оооо⿱ . ......

$\delta v_{\nu} \alpha \mu \nu \nu \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \kappa \alpha \rho \pi \omega ิ \nu \epsilon i c \phi \epsilon ́ \rho \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota$.





$[\pi] \alpha \rho a \pi о \tau \alpha ́ \mu \omega \nu \cdot \alpha ̈ \pi \alpha \nu \tau \alpha \tau \alpha ̀ ~ \pi \alpha \rho \dot{\alpha} \tau \hat{\varphi} \pi о \tau \alpha \mu \hat{\varphi} \delta \eta-$

$\pi . \tau \alpha \iota$.




$[\gamma \epsilon] \omega \mu[\epsilon] \tau \rho i \alpha c \cdot \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \alpha \dot{\alpha} \mu \pi \epsilon \lambda \omega \dot{\omega} \nu \omega \nu \kappa \alpha i \tau \hat{\omega} \nu{ }^{\prime} \lambda \lambda \omega \nu \delta \epsilon \nu-$








 [ тоv]с каі $\mu \eta$ үооис каї $\beta$ 人́tove.



## Col. ii (top lost)


 ${ }^{22} \gamma \in \nu\left[{ }^{23} \chi \in \rho \operatorname{co\pi } \alpha \rho\left[{ }^{24} \epsilon \iota \pi[\right.\right.$

Col. i 2 opıcноv $\epsilon \subset \tau \iota$ Pap.; a similar spacing occurs after the lemma throughout 5 єкльттєt



Col. ii. The lemmata are $\mathbf{1}, 5,10,13,18,21,23$
Col. i, lines 2 seqq. :
'(Revision concerning) determination: there is a category of land, the rent on which is paid in accordance with the annual yield of the crops.
'(Revision of) one-year crops: under this revision fall many kinds of land, for example, ground which is planted in replacement of a cut-down vine, whereby the taxes are reduced; ceded private land; land purchased from the unproductive category, etc.
'(Revision of) riverside land: all public and private properties located by the river . . .
'Land in deduction: the revision of all unproductive imperial land takes place every three years, and the land is called land in deduction, since it is deducted from the amount of land in each area, so that the productive part is left.
'(Revision concerning) land measurement : the measurement of vineyards and all other wooded areas takes place every four years.
'Measurement of every piece of land : whenever imperial land is subject to inquiry, those fields are measured with which the inquiry is concerned.
'Measurement of dike work: each of the inhabitants of the chora digs up five naubia . . . in reference
to the building up (?) of the dikes, or fewer whenever necd dictates. A naubion is a measure of dug carth threc cubits in breadth, length and depth.
'Measurement of canal work: the canals are also worked on each year; for from . . .'
Col. i

 Cong. Pap., p. 137 and n. 5). Here we seem to be concerncd with land submitted to an annual ópccuóc of the карто' in order to determine the rent (cf. also ó $\rho \iota \subset \mu \dot{с} к а р \pi \hat{\omega} \nu$ in BGU ii 599, 3).
 pares $\delta \rho \subset \leftharpoonup о \hat{v}(\kappa \alpha \rho \pi \hat{\omega} \nu)$ above. We are here concerned with lands whose rents are fixed for one year only; i.e. they are subject to revision after a ycar. The examples of land categories which the scribe gives are regularly concerned with a change of crop or a transfer from one production category to another. Under these circumstanccs a temporary change or reduction in taxation would normally result, and the land would be subject to periodic revision. Cf. Chalon, L'Édit de Tib. Julius Alexander, p. 146.

A use of the adj. avirevavióc somewhat similar to that in the present text is found in P. Col. v. 5, 5; 10 where it means 'falling within the calcndar year' (see editor's note ad loc.).
$\dot{\epsilon} \pi \pi^{\prime} c \kappa \in \psi \nu v$ : see A. Déléage, Ét. Pap. ii (1934), p. 122 'Le terme émíckequc, qui désigne la rectification du nombre global d'aroures à dégrever dans chaque section, signifie simplement révision, sans idée de mesure ...'
 èvectò с ётос картои́c.
 trees are replaced (ả้тıкатaфvтєย́єiv) by aùtevıavтá.
 designates the cession of private land; but the distinction is not always maintained. See P. New York i 20 introd. and note to 1.8 .

Why one-year rents are imposed on ceded private land is not clear. Perhaps, after the land changed ownership, the government wanted to ascertain quickly whether any change in productivity had resulted.

9 [ $\pi$ ]аратота́ $\mu \nu \nu$ : neither $\pi \alpha \rho \grave{~} \pi о т а \mu o ̣ ́ \nu ~(c f . ~ 589) ~ n o r ~ \pi а р а т о т а \mu i ̣ \omega \nu ~ i s ~ a ~ l i k e l y ~ r e a d i n g . ~ T h e ~ a d j e c-~$

 gested by E. G. Turner).

 has not appeared in papyri.
$\kappa v \rho a \kappa \grave{\eta} \gamma \bar{\eta}$, mentioned also below, l1. $18-19$, is a comprehensive term for land belonging to the
 in a broader sense to take in oùctak̀ $\gamma \hat{\eta}$ : see P. Oxford Wegener (P. Lugd. Bat. iii) 3, 4 n . For a discussion of $\dot{\text { úódoyoc}}$, see Roberts and Skeat, Aegyptus xiii (1933), pp. 466-8; P. Beatty Panop. 2, 129 n.; P. Petaus 17-23 introd.
$14 \mu$ '́troov: 'amount'; cf. $W B$ ii s.v. 2, LSJJ s.v. 3 .
I6 $[\gamma \epsilon] \omega \mu[\epsilon] \tau \rho i a c:$ Professor Youtie says of the information here recorded: 'That this was also true for the Fayum is nicely illustrated by the Tax Rolls from Karanis, where the tax assessment for $\gamma \epsilon \omega \mu \epsilon \tau \rho i a$ covers a four year period. When it is paid in four annual instalments, each of these is called
 have said every fourth year.)'

 de la charge foncière . . ., en maintenant le cadastre à jour.'
 with this meaning, see 237 vi 7 , and cf. 97 i4.


22 Milne's theory (O. Theb. pp. I46-7, Archiv vi (1920), p. 133) that five naubia correspond to the penthemeros finds support in this section, despite the modification in I1. 23-4. It is difficult to reconcile this obligation with the fact that every individual was required to dig a number of naubia in proportion to his landed property (Sijpesteijn, Penthemeros-Certificates, P. Lugd. Bat. xii, p. 18). Perhaps we are to think of two independent requirements (see H. C. Youtie, TAPA lxxiii (1942), p. 80 n. 64).


 may mean 'building up' but the usual word in this context, especially in the Roman period, is àvaßo $\lambda \eta$ '. Professor Youtie suggests that the phrase may be equivalent to $\kappa a \tau^{\prime} \epsilon \pi \pi \beta o \lambda \eta \eta^{\prime}$, , i.e. 'in proportion to the quantity of earth work done'.
${ }^{24-6}$. This is the standard definition of the naubion; see 1053 introd. and H. C. Youtie, TAPA lxxii (1941), p. 443 n. 15.

27 סıشрúq $\omega v$ : see n. to l. 21.

$\dot{\epsilon} \kappa \gamma \grave{a} \rho \tau \hat{\eta} c \in \ldots$. .[... : Prof. Youtie suggests $\epsilon i c \rho[$ oíac and compares 1409 I 9.
Col. ii
I Probably ${ }^{\xi} \xi a \rho^{\prime} \theta[\mu \eta c \iota c$, a word commonly used to designate the 'numbering' of livestock for official registration ; see S. Avogadro, Aegyptus xv (1935), p. I38 and n. 3; P. Sarapion 5, I7.

Io $\epsilon \pi!\gamma \rho a \phi \eta$ : the word here probably denotes the 'assessment' of various land taxes ( 14458 n .).
I 3 ả $\pi о \mu \epsilon \rho[$ : e.g. ả $\pi о \mu \epsilon \rho[\iota \zeta \rho \mu \epsilon ́ v \omega \nu$, a general word for division of land? Cf. UPZ 195 (cf. A. Traversa,


18 коít $\eta$ : this term, corresponding to cфрayic, designates the topographical sections in which the land was divided, especially for purposes of $\epsilon \pi i c k \epsilon \psi \iota c$. It has so far been used in this sense in the Oxyrhynchite, Hermopolite, and Mendesian nomes (see 2240-42 passim, Stud. Pal. xvii, p. 30 n. 16). For other senses of the word see P. Sarapion 4, i2 n.

2 I $\chi \epsilon \rho c a ́ \mu \pi[\epsilon \lambda o c:$ see Wallace, Taxation in Egypt, p. 16 'This land has been variously interpreted as "dry land" which, with proper irrigation and cultivation, was suitable for growing vines, and as

$23 \chi \epsilon \rho<0 \pi a \rho[$ : possibly $\chi \epsilon \rho с о \pi a \rho[a ́ \delta \epsilon \iota c o c$, a word hitherto unattested.

## 2848. Extract from $B \iota \beta \lambda_{\iota} \circ \theta_{\eta}^{\prime} \kappa \eta{ }^{\prime} E_{\gamma \kappa \tau} \tau^{\prime} c \epsilon \omega \nu$

$16.1 \times 13.9 \mathrm{~cm}$.
29 January, A.D. 225
The text (complete except for a broken last line) is an extract taken from the survey sheets of the $\beta \iota \beta \lambda_{\iota} \theta \eta^{\prime} \kappa \eta{ }_{\epsilon} \dot{\epsilon} \kappa \kappa \tau \eta^{\prime} c \epsilon \omega \nu$ of Oxyrhynchus and is of the same type as M. Chr. 194. It represents part of the file of Dionysius, son of Sarapion also called Harpocration, and records the fact that he has been granted permission to borrow from an endowment given to the city by Aurelius Horion and his sons and by Calpurnius Firmus. Aurelius Horion's endowment is again involved in $705{ }^{\text {I }} 5-53$ ( $=$ W. Chr. 153), a petition drawn up in A.D. 200, in which he requests the right to present to Oxyrhynchus a large sum of money; this sum was to be invested and the interest was to be used to finance annual ephebic contests in the metropolis. Horion's sons, as lines 65-90 of 705 imply , were of a similarly philanthropic disposition. Calpurnius Firmus appears together with Aurelius Horion in PSI xii 1255. It is likely that he belonged to the family which included C. Valerius Firmus, prefect c. 245-7; and Claudius Firmus, prefect c. 264/5. ${ }^{1}$ Both Horion
${ }^{1}$ See the recent treatment of O. W. Reinmuth, $B A S P$ iv (1967), pp. II6, 121.
and Firmus were wealthy Oxyrhynchites who rose to high positions in the government.

 705 18-20, $15603-4$, IO-11). The latter achieved the position of antarchidicastes and was also a cosmete and eutheniarch of Alexandria (see PSI xii 1255, 3-4; 1252, 4-6) ; he also held municipal offices at Oxyrhynchus (see 2723 I and n.).

The extract is written on the reverse side of a sheet cut from a census list which on palaeographic grounds may be assigncd to the second century. The lower portion of one column is preserved, although the left-hand side is extremely faded and has escaped decipherment. To the right are remnants of a second column. The text reads :




 ${ }^{3}$. $]^{4}$ i $\epsilon \rho 0() a\left[{ }^{5} \tau\left[{ }^{6} \tau^{7}\right.\right.$. $\left[{ }^{8}\right.$. $\left[{ }^{9} \gamma \epsilon \omega \rho\left[{ }^{10} \rho \cdot\left[{ }^{11} a\left[{ }^{12} \tau\left[{ }^{13} \rho[\right.\right.\right.\right.\right.$
 $\mu \eta \tau \rho о \pi(o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega c)$.
 $\mu \eta \tau(\rho o ̀ c) \Theta \epsilon \omega \nu i \lambda \lambda \lambda \eta c . \mu \epsilon \tau^{\prime}{ }^{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \alpha$.





$6 \ddot{\iota} \iota \omega \nu$
'Extract from the property register office, from the survey sheets of the male inhabitants of the metropolis. (File of) Dionysius, son of Sarapion also called Harpocration and of Theonilla, and grandson of Sarapion. After other items: Year 4 of Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander Caesar the lord, Mecheir 4. The officials in charge of the investment of the funds presented to the city by Aurelius Horion and his sons and Calpurnius Firmus have given notice that Dionysius has borrowed from the same funds 12 talents 1,700 drachmas on terms that . . .'

I $\mathfrak{a} \nu \delta \rho \hat{\omega} \nu \mu \eta \tau \rho o \pi(o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega c)$ : the addition of $\hat{a} \nu \delta \rho \hat{\omega} \nu$ emphasizes the fact that the $\delta \iota a c \tau \rho \dot{\omega} \mu a \tau a$ were organized on the 'Prinzip der Personalfolie' (Kiessling, 777 xv ( 1965 ), pp. 77 seq.).

2-3 Llovúcıoc . . . ©є $\omega \nu i \lambda \lambda \lambda \eta c: ~ t h e ~ h e a d i n g ~ o f ~ D i o n y s i u s ' ~ к o ́ \lambda \lambda \eta \mu a ~\left(K i e s s l i n g, ~ o p . ~ c i t ., ~ p . ~ 77 ; ~ c f . ~ M . ~_{\text {M }}\right.$ Chr. 194, I).

5 These officials appear only here. An $\dot{\epsilon} \kappa \delta$ avıcт $\dot{\prime}$, with similar functions, is attested at Thera and Ephesus; see B. Laum, Stiftungen in d. griechisch. u. römisch. Antike, p. 148.
$\dot{\epsilon} \kappa \delta a v \epsilon \iota \leftharpoonup \mu о \hat{v}$ : the terminus technicus for investment; see Laum, loc. cit.


2849．Instructions from the $\pi \rho \omega \tau$ octátal
$19.5 \times 24.5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
21 May，A．D． 296
 Oxyrhynchus to a hyperetes in response to a petition which is subjoined．The petitioner， Aurelia Apollonia also called Dieus，was due to supply two oxen to help in building a conduit，but has failed to send one of them as it has hurt its foot．She asks for her
 relatively slight matter gives us a glimpse of the tightness of official control at this period．As she came from a family of some consequence（ 13 n ．）it is noteworthy that she
 is of a higher standard than is usual by this date．

Apart from being an important addition to our scant knowledge of the office of $\pi \rho \omega \tau o c \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \eta \mathrm{\eta}$（discussed in I n．），the document is of interest for its format．The petition from Apollonia occupies lines $8-26$ and is followed by $A \dot{v} \rho \eta \lambda i ́ a ~ A ~ A \pi[o] \lambda \lambda \omega \nu i ́ a ~ \epsilon ́ \pi \tau \delta e ́ \delta \omega \kappa \alpha a$ in a different hand，which in its ungainliness contrasts sharply with the practised cur－ sives used elsewhere in the document．Lines $1-7$ are taken up with instructions from the office of the protostatae，the last line of which slightly overlaps the first line of the petition． Clearly what we have is one copy of the original petition，of which at least two copies were submitted（ $i^{i}$ cov＝duplicate，line 3 ），and in drawing it up the scribe left the top five cm ．of the papyrus blank，space which was subsequently used by the office of the protostatae ；cf．P．Petaus 24.
 ${ }^{\prime} O \xi(\nu \rho v \gamma \chi \iota \tau \hat{\nu} \nu) \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega c$



 $C_{\epsilon} \beta a \subset \tau \hat{\omega}(\nu)$


 Kwста⿱亠乂iov є̇тıфа⿱㇒єста́тоv Kaícapoc $\tau \grave{o} \beta^{\prime}$ ．













 $\kappa a[i$
 Гєриалєк $\omega(\nu)$
 каі

(2nd hand) $A \dot{v} \rho \eta \lambda i ́ a ~ A \pi[o] \lambda \lambda \omega v i ́ a ~ \epsilon ̇ \pi \iota \delta \epsilon ́ \delta \omega \kappa \alpha$.

3 First $\beta$ of $\beta \iota \beta \lambda i \omega \nu$ a correction $\quad \tau \hat{\eta}$ c corrected from $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \quad 5 \iota \beta f=$ каь $а f=\quad 6 \delta f=$ $21 \ddot{u} \pi \eta \rho \epsilon \tau \eta \nu$

(Third hand) 'The board of the protostatae of the illustrious and most illustrious city of the Oxyrhynchites, through the administrators for the month Aurelius Heron and Aurelius Plutarchus, to Hermias their assistant. A duplicate of the petition presented by the person mentioned is dispatched to you so that you may take action according to her request.
'Year 12 and year in of our lords Diocletian and Maximian Augusti and year 4 of our lords Constantius and Maximian the most noble Caesars, Pachon 26th.'
(Fourth hand) 'I have signed it.'
(First hand) 'In the consulship of our lords Diocletian Augustus VI and Constantius most noble Caesar II.
'To the board of the protostatae of the illustrious and most illustrious city of the Oxyrhynchites, through the administrators for the month Aurelius Plutarchus and Aurelius Heron, both former (?) gymnasiarchs and councillors of the same city, from Aurelia Apollonia also called Dieus, daughter of Saras, former magistrate of the most illustrious city of the Alexandrians and of the illustrious and most illustrious city of the Oxyrhynchites and howsoever he was styled.
'The rotation of duties even now requiring my yoke of oxen, which is the only one I have, to undertake labour and the transporting of the loads of stones being used for the construction of the stone conduits, it has turned out that one of them, being hurt in its foot, has remained behind and is liable to stumble. Therefore in order that this fact may be verified I present this petition to ensure our own safety, requesting that an assistant be dispatched to inspect this beast and to make a written report of its condition, to enable me to have peace and quiet.
'Year 12 of Imperator Caesar Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletian and year II of Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximian Germanici maximi Sarmatici maximi and year 4 of our lords Constantius and Maximian the most noble Caesars Augusti, Pachon 24th.'
(Second hand) 'I, Aurelia Apollonia, have presented it.'

I $\tau \dot{o}$ кow $\dot{\partial} \nu \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \pi \rho \omega \tau o c \tau a \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ : only the third occurrence of these officials and the first reference to their forming a коьvóv (a recurrent phenomenon at this period). In Aegขptus xxxvi (1956), pp. 254-74, R. Böhm republishes a Warsaw papyrus (now $=\mathrm{SB}$ vi 9502), also from Oxyrhynchus in the year

 $\lambda i \beta] a$ тота $\rho \chi i a[c] \mu \epsilon \rho \hat{\omega} \nu$ C $\in \rho \dot{\prime} \phi \epsilon \epsilon \cup \varsigma$. Böhm argues that the protostates was the controlling official in a subdivision of the toparchy and a forerunner of the praepositus pagi. The present papyrus does not altogether support this: praepositi pagi were each responsible on their own for a specific section of the nome and it is impossible to think of them forming a kotvóv, and the protostatae here are called officials of the city. The other relevant document, P. Cair. Isid. 64 (Karanis ; c. A.D. 298), is a petition to the strategus for recovery of property, as an earlier approach to the protostates (ll. 9-10
 the protostates was subordinate to the strategus, but the editors' suggestion in their note ad loc., that he is to be equated with the $\pi \rho \circ c \tau a ́ \tau \eta c$, will certainly not suit the two papyri from Oxyrhynchus. In both these documents protostatae are concerned in control of the land economy, thus taking on functions normally the responsibility of the strategus. The existence of the office is therefore a clear indication that the power of the stratcgus is already on the wane by this date. No doubt the office was short-lived and did not survive the general administrative reorganization of the next decade.
$2 \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \tau \dot{\partial} \nu \mu \hat{\eta}^{\prime} \nu^{\prime} a$ Sıo七коúvт $\omega \nu$ : I have not found this expression elsewhere. Cf. perhaps 1253 5-6 (4th cent.) тои́c $\tau \in \tau \grave{\alpha}$ коь̀̀̀ $\delta \iota \iota \kappa о \hat{v}[\tau \alpha c]$, which I should translate 'those administering the boards (of the magistracies)'.

For Heron and Plutarchus see 12 n .
$3 \epsilon \in \nu \gamma \epsilon \gamma \rho a \mu(\mu \epsilon ́ \nu \eta c):$ not, I think, $\dot{\cup} \pi\langle\rangle\rangle \epsilon \gamma \rho a \mu(\mu \epsilon ́ \nu \eta c)$.
icov: see the introduction.
$12 \gamma v \mu \nu(a c ı a \rho \chi \eta \subset a ́ v \tau \omega \nu)$ : neither Heron nor Plutarchus is in Sijpesteijn, Liste des gymnasiarques (1967), unless Plutarchus is to be identified with no. $408=14169$ (c. A.D. 299) $\Delta \omega \rho \rho^{\prime} \omega \nu a$ тòv каi
 nomination to the decaprotia, but is unlikely to be the same man.

13-15 Aurelia Apollonia also called Dieus also occurs as an $\dot{\alpha} \phi \hat{\eta} \lambda \iota \xi$ in 1114 (A.D. 237), a bilingual document in which her father declares her succession to the inheritance of her deceased mother. From 1114 we learn that Saras, full name Marcus Aurelius Saras, was an ex-gymnasiarch and councillor of Oxyrhynchus (there is no mention of Alexandria), the son of an ex-eutheniarch and councillor of Alexandria, and that Apollonia's maternal grandfather was also an ex-gymnasiarch and councillor of Oxyrhynchus.



 $\chi \omega \nu \nu v_{0} \nu \tau(\epsilon c)$ à $\phi \epsilon c \iota \nu$ (earth? cf. P. Gurob 9, 5). Further references: P. Alex. Inv. 22 (p. 20), P. Ryl. iv 583. 16, W. Chr. 387. iv 26, P. Mich. v 233; see Boak, Racc. Lumbroso, pp. 45-8.

$21[\dot{\omega}] \varsigma \dot{\epsilon} \pi о \psi \dot{\prime} \mu \epsilon \nu \circ \nu$ is an alternative possibility.





## 2850-2851. Registrations of Livestock

The following two texts belong to a well-represented type. See the study of S. Avogadro, Aegyptus xv (1935), pp. I31-206, P. Phil. 8 introd. Recently published livestock registrations include P. Sarapion 4 and 5, P. Alex. Giss. 4.

2850． $5.8 \times 25.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ ． 26 Jan．，A．D． 29 ．The text is similar to 245 ，in which the same officials are involved．Written across the fibres，recto blank．
$\downarrow$ Xaıре́єィ ст $\tau \alpha \tau \eta \gamma \overline{\omega \iota}$
$\pi \alpha \rho \dot{\alpha} \Theta \epsilon ́ \omega \nu о с \tau о \hat{~} \Pi_{\tau о-}$
$\lambda_{\epsilon \mu \alpha i(o v)}$ ．${ }^{\alpha} \pi о \gamma \rho \alpha ́ \phi о \mu \alpha \iota$

5 Tı $\beta \in$ рíor каícapoc сє $\beta$ асто仑̂ $\tau \dot{\alpha}$ vंла́ $\rho \chi о \nu \tau \alpha ́ \mu о \iota \pi \rho o^{-}$
ßата б́є́ка ס́vo，аỉjac
$\tau \rho \epsilon i \bar{i},\left(\gamma^{\prime} \nu \in \tau \alpha l\right) \pi \rho\left({ }_{\circ}^{\prime} \beta \alpha \tau \alpha\right) ~ \beta, \alpha \hat{i} \gamma(\epsilon c) \gamma$ ， каi тоѝс є̇тако̣доuӨои̣y－

àv $\alpha \beta \eta^{\prime} с о \nu \tau \alpha \iota ~ \pi \epsilon \rho і$ Пє́ $\lambda \alpha$
тर̂c $\pi \rho$ ò $\lambda i ́ \beta a$ тотархíac

$\delta i \dot{\alpha}$ vо的шс Паขє－
$\chi \dot{́} \tau о и ~ \tau о \hat{v} \Pi_{\epsilon \tau \epsilon \mu} \boldsymbol{u}-$
$\nu \iota \dot{\alpha} \phi \eta \lambda i ́ \kappa о и \alpha \dot{\alpha} \nu \gamma \rho \alpha-$

$\mu \circ \hat{v} \nu \nu \tau \hat{\eta} \subset$ 兄 $\nu \omega$ тотарх（íac）
є่ $\pi \mu \epsilon \mu \tau \gamma \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \alpha$
тоїс Сєутоєиิтшс
каі ä入入 $\lambda \nu$ ，厃̂̀v каi т $\alpha^{-}$
گомаı то̀ каӨท̂коข


$25 \kappa \alpha \delta v^{\prime} 0, \alpha \hat{\gamma} \gamma(\alpha c) \tau \rho \epsilon[\hat{c}],\left(\gamma^{\prime} \nu \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota\right) \pi \rho(o ́ \beta \alpha \tau \alpha) \iota \beta, \alpha \hat{i} \gamma(\epsilon c) \gamma$.


$$
M_{\epsilon \chi}(\epsilon i \rho) \bar{\alpha} .
$$

入єкос 20 l ．Сєутоєйтос
＇To Chaereas，strategus，from Theon son of Ptolemaeus．I register for the present 15 th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus the twelve sheep and three goats which belong to me，total 12 sheep 3 goats， and the lambs and kids accompanying the flock．They will pasture in the neighbourhood of Pela in the western toparchy and throughout the entire nome，the shepherd being Panechotes son of Petemounis，
a minor registered at Kerkemounis in the upper toparchy，and they will mix with the flocks of Sentoeus and others．I will also pay the proper tax upon them．Farewell．＇
（2nd hand．）＇I，Sarapion，toparch，have entered twelve sheep and three goats，total 12 sheep 3 goats．
＇The 15th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus，Mecheir I．＇
I Chaereas＇tenure of the office of strategus has previously been known from A．d． 21 to 28 （Henne， Liste des stratèges，p． 27 ；Mussies，Supplément［P．Lugd．Bat．xiv］，p． 25 ；P．Princ．ii 24 introd．）．

9－1о єтакодоvӨov̂！тас：＇accompanying the flock＇，see 353 （CPJ iii 482，9－1० n．）．
10 ápvac $\epsilon$＇pí申ove：the same asyndeton occurs in P．Berl．Möller 7， 14 ，and CPJ iii 482， $10-1$ in．
 The parallel texts have regularly $\mathfrak{a} \nu \in \mu \neq \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota$（e．g． 245 ıо；P．Princ．ii 28 ，1o；P．Berl．Möller 7，15），once à $\nu \in \mu \eta{ }^{\prime}<0 \nu \tau a \ell(350$ ；for the plural verb with a neuter pl．subject，see Mayser II iii pp． 28 seqq．）．If


 statt $\hat{a} \nu \in \mu \eta^{\prime} \subset \epsilon \tau a \iota$. ．

24 For the toparch Sarapion，see P．Princ．ii 24 introd．
$27 \operatorname{M\epsilon \chi }^{2}(\epsilon i \rho) \bar{a}:$ i．e．in the $\pi \rho \omega \dot{\tau} \tau \eta \dot{\alpha} \pi \sigma \gamma \rho a \phi \dot{\eta}$ ；see 2851 11－12n．

2851． $8 \cdot 0 \times 36.3 \mathrm{~cm} .24$ July，A．D． 60 ．
Tıßєрícuı K入avסícuı Аскд $\eta \pi \iota a ́ \delta(\eta)$
стра $(\tau \eta \gamma(\hat{\iota})$ каі Пто入є $\mu \alpha i ́ \omega \iota \beta \alpha(с \curlywedge \lambda \iota \hat{\omega}) \gamma \rho(\alpha \mu \mu \alpha \tau \epsilon \hat{\imath})$
$\kappa \alpha i$ тоїс $\gamma \rho \alpha ́(\phi о \cup с і)$ то̀＇$O \xi(v \rho v \gamma \chi i ́ \tau \eta \nu)$
тара̀ Apuıv́cioc то仑＇H $H$ аклєiov
$\tau \hat{\omega v}$ à $\pi \grave{o ̀ ~ C u ́ p \omega \nu ~ к \omega ́ \mu \eta с ~}$
$\tau \hat{\eta} с \pi \rho o ̀ c ~ \lambda i ́ \beta \alpha ~ \tau о \pi \alpha \rho \chi i ́ a c . ~$
$\dot{\alpha} \pi \epsilon \gamma \rho \alpha(\psi \dot{\alpha} \mu \eta \nu) \tau \hat{\varphi} \dot{\epsilon} \nu \epsilon \subset \tau \hat{\omega} \tau \iota \varsigma\left({ }^{\prime} \tau \epsilon \iota\right)$
Nє́ $\rho \omega \nu$ ос K Kגavסiov каі́сарос
сєßасто̂̂ Гєр $\mu \alpha \nu \iota \kappa о \hat{v}$
аи̇токра́торос є̇тi $\tau \hat{\eta} \subset$
аủ $\hat{\eta} \subset ~ к с ́ \mu \mu с \tau \hat{\varphi} \pi \rho \omega ́ \tau \eta$


$\nu \in \nu \epsilon i c \tau \dot{\eta} \nu$ Є̀ $\varphi \in \subset \tau \hat{\omega} \subset \alpha \nu$
ท́ $\mu \epsilon ́ \rho a \nu \pi \rho o ̀ c ~ \tau \eta ̀ \nu ~ \delta ̣ є \nu-$
$\tau \epsilon ́ \rho \alpha \nu$ à $\pi о \gamma \rho \alpha(\phi \dot{\eta} \nu) \kappa \alpha i$ ọ$\mu \nu v ́ \omega$

каі́сара сєßасто̀v Г Гєрبиалєко̀v

$\delta \iota \in ฺ \tau \cup \cup \chi \notin!$
space of three lines

```
    (2nd hand) [..]. . \(\lambda \downarrow \ldots\). . \(\bar{o} \pi \alpha \rho[\dot{a}]\)
```



```
    Nє́ \(\rho \omega \nu\) ос тồ кvpíou
        ' \(Е \pi \epsilon i \phi \bar{\lambda}\).
25 (3rd hand) Пасíwv ó тарà Пто̣лє \(\mu\) aí \([0] v\)
```



```
    кирі́ои ' \(E \pi i(\phi) \bar{\lambda}\).
```

    111. \(\tau \hat{\eta} \quad 27\) 1. ' \(E \pi \epsilon i \phi\)
    'To Tiberius Claudius Asclepiades, strategus, and Ptolemaeus, royal secretary, and the secretaries of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Harmiysis son of Heraclius, of the village of Syron in the western toparchy. I registered in the present 6 th year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator at the same village in the first registration seven lambs and two kids, to which nothing has been added up to the present day for the second registration, and I swear by Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator that I have not lied. Farewell.'
(2nd hand) 'I, . . ., agent of Asclepiades, strategus, have signed. Year 6 of Nero the lord, Epeiph 30.'
(3rd hand) 'I, Pasion, agent of Ptolemaeus, royal secretary, have signed. Year 6 of Nero the lord, Epeiph 3o.'

I Not in Henne, Liste des stratèges, or Mussies, Supplément (P. Lugd. Bat. xiv). He succeeded Tiberius Claudius Ammonius (Henne, p. 28 ; Mussies, p. 25).

2 Ptolemaeus' tenure of the office of $\beta a c ı \lambda \iota \kappa$ о̀с $\gamma р \alpha \mu \mu \alpha \tau \epsilon u ́ c$ has previously been known for $65 / 6$ (Henne, p. 85). The present text shows that he was $\beta$ aci৯ıкóc $\gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu a \tau \epsilon \dot{c}$ in 60 . Whether he remained in office continually from 60 to 66 is not known, though tenures of this length are not uncommon; see Oertel, Liturgie, pp. 168 seqq.

3 тoîc $\gamma \rho a ́(\phi o v c ı)$ тòv 'O $O(v \rho v \gamma \chi i \tau \eta \nu)$ : see Roberts and Skeat, Aeģptus xiii (1933), pp. 461 seqq.
 ${ }^{\prime} E \pi \epsilon i \phi$. See S. Avogadro, Aegptus xv (1935), pp. 168, 185 seqq.

## 2852. Summons to Appear in Court

$$
7.4 \times 22 \mathrm{~cm} .
$$

A.D. 104/5

A $\pi a \rho a \gamma \gamma \epsilon \lambda i ́ a$, i.e. legal summons and formal initiation of civil procedure (litis denuntiatio). For parallel texts, see: Mitteis, Chrestomathie, nos. 50-4; Meyer, Furistische Papyri, no. 83 ( $=$ M. Chrest. 52) ; Hunt-Edgar, Select Papyri ii, no. 248 (= M. Chrest. 53). List of $\pi \alpha \rho a \gamma \gamma \epsilon$ día published to 1931, P. Oslo ii, p. 45 (but note that P. Cornell ${ }_{14}$, listed there, is not a $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \gamma \gamma \epsilon \lambda i \alpha$ ) ; subsequent list, to I955, Taubenschlag, Law of Greco-Roman Egypt, p. 501. Add now $S B 9314=$ P. Mil. Vogl. 129 (A.D. 135). Discussion in Mitteis, Grundzüge, pp. 32-3, 136-40; Meyer, Furistische Papyri, pp. 124-5; Taubenschlag, Law ${ }^{2}$, pp. 500-1, and see further full bibliography there.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A \pi i \omega \nu \iota с \tau \rho(\alpha \tau \eta \gamma \hat{\varphi})
\end{aligned}
$$

$\mu \in \tau \alpha ̀$ курíov Сара̂тос Пєсои́－

$5 \quad \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \epsilon \subset \tau \omega \dot{\tau} \tau \nu \nu \mu \circ \pi \rho o ̀<$
Aтíwva $\Delta \eta \mu \eta \tau$ рíov каi
$\Delta$ lovúc［l］c $\Delta$ lovvcíou $\mu \eta \tau \rho o ̀ c ~$
$\triangle \eta \mu \eta \tau \rho i ́ a c ~ a ̀ \pi o ̀ ~ \tau \hat{\eta} c ~ a u ̉ \tau \hat{\eta} c$

крато̂̂cı то仑̂ àvєభьov̂ $\mu$ оv
$\Delta \eta \mu \eta \tau$ рíov тô̂ каi Dıo



15 тоокатакєч $\mu$ е́ $\eta с$ тои̂ та́т－


ठ́є каì $\pi \rho o ̀ c ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ \grave{\epsilon} \tau \epsilon \rho о \nu ~ a v ̉ \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$
A A ${ }^{\prime} \omega \nu \nu a \pi \epsilon \rho i$ ồ ò $\phi \epsilon i \lambda \eta \tau \hat{\eta}$
$\mu \in \tau \eta$ クlaxuín $\mu$ оv $\mu \eta \tau \rho i$
Apocvón $\delta i \alpha ̀ ~ \tau \hat{\eta} \subset ~ \tau o ̂ v ~ a u ̀ \tau o ̂ ̂ ~$
$\pi \alpha ́ \pi \pi о v ~ \mu о v ~ \delta[\imath] a \theta \eta \dot{\eta \eta с ~} \dot{\alpha} \rho \gamma v-$
piov та入ávтov є́vóc，$\pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu$
$\delta є о \mu \epsilon ́ v \omega \nu \tau \hat{\eta} с \tau о \hat{\nu}$ краті́бтоv

$\delta \iota a \gamma \nu \omega ́ c \in!\varphi \varphi c, \dot{a} \xi \iota \hat{\omega} \tau v \nu \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha}-$
$\xi \alpha \iota \tau$ ．$\nu \tau!\stackrel{\iota}{\epsilon} \dot{v} \pi \eta \rho \eta \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \mu \epsilon \tau \alpha-$

 Хоขтос єै $ү \gamma \rho а \pi \tau о \nu \pi \alpha \rho \alpha \nu-$

 $\ddot{\eta}$ ठıкаьобот $\eta \tau \alpha \iota, ~ к а і ~ \pi \rho о с-~$

$35 \dot{\eta} \gamma \in \mu$ óvoс $\beta \dot{\eta} \mu а т \iota$ ä $\chi \rho \iota$ о $\hat{v}$

aủ̃ov́c．$\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \gamma$ àp ن́тóv $\tau \omega \nu$
 (є้тоис) $\eta^{\prime}$ аѝтокра́торос Kaícapoc

Гєрналъкой Дакıкой $\delta^{\prime}$
$C_{\epsilon} \beta a \sigma \tau \hat{\eta}$
Verso: (2nd hand)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \delta_{\text {састод (ıко̀ } \nu)} \\
& \text { Сац阝ойт (oc) }
\end{aligned}
$$

7. 8. $\Delta \iota o v u ́ c[l] v$
19 1. öфєì $\lambda_{\epsilon}$
26 1. Sıaүขúcєшс
$271 . \dot{v} \pi \eta \rho \in \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$
28 1. є̇калє́ $\rho \varphi$ 301. є́ Хоутєє
'To Apion strategus from Sambous daughter of Amois, having as her guardian-at-law Saras son of Pesouris from the city of the Oxyrhynchi. Certain matters are the subject of legal proceedings between me and Apion son of Demetrius, and Dionysius son of Dionysius, his mother being Demetria, from the same city. They have assumed forcible possession of property belonging to my cousin Demetrius also called Diogenes, it being of the value of 10 talents, and a part of it being mine by title of inheritance through a will previously deposited in the public record office by my grandfather Demetrius son of Dionysius. In addition I have a dispute against one of the parties, Apion, over the debt of I talent he owes my deceased mother Arsinoe in virtue of the will of my said grandfather. All these matters require the judicial decision of the excellent prefect Vibius Maximus. I therefore request that orders be given that through (?) one of your assistants a copy be given of this document to each of the parties, so that having a written summons they may attend at whatever place the conventus of the district is held and judgement is pronounced, and that they may persevere in presence at the tribunal of the said prefect until my dispute against them is settled. For I hold to my existing claims. Year 8 of the emperor Caesar Nerva Trajan Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, 4th, dies Augustus.'
(Endorsed on back) 'Notification of Sambous.'
I $A \pi i \omega \nu t$ : this strategus is new.
 renders 'meine Streitsache wider ihn'.
 action against defendant for wronging plaintiff by taking possession (i.e. an action in personam rather than in rem) : Taubenschlag, Law², p. 249. Expressions like $\beta$ laíwc are used elsewhere (P. Tor. 3, 20) in connection with such actions. $\dot{\epsilon} \pi \iota \kappa \rho a \tau \epsilon i v=$ bona possidere, cf. P. Mich. 422 (Taubenschlag, ib., p. 216 n. 13; Rezept. d. röm. Rechts, p. 4 I I n. 25).

I 5 трокатакєєн́гทс of a document means officially deposited; Greco-Egyptian wills are invalid unless so deposited in the public archives.

25 C. Vibius Maximus, prefect of Egypt 103-7.
26 סıa $\gamma \nu \omega \dot{c} \epsilon!\varphi c:$ the preliminary juridical investigation, by the prefect or by a subordinate officer. The genitive absolute ends here, and the main clause begins with $\dot{\alpha} \xi \iota \omega$.

 pp. I4I seq. cvved́ $\xi \alpha \iota$ does not belong in this formula, but in the similar process of Mahnverfahren, where
 text, the ink between cuvтá $\xi \alpha$ and $\dot{v} \pi \eta \rho \eta \tau \omega \nu$ is almost perfectly preserved. It looks like $\tau \mu \nu \tau \iota c \epsilon$; the $\omega$ (if correctly read: it is rather foreshortened) has been corrected to $\imath$; the $\varsigma$ has been corrected from some straight-backed letter. Only violence will produce sense from this. We had tried $\left\langle\delta \iota^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \dot{\epsilon} \nu \dot{c} c\right\rangle \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \pi(\epsilon \rho i) ~ c \dot{\epsilon}$ $\dot{v} \pi \eta \rho \epsilon \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$; but the abbreviation of $\pi \epsilon \rho^{\prime}$ is unexpected here, and unexampled in form. Perhaps the


29-30 Cf. SB 7870, 14-15 $^{-15}$.
33-5 The summons is for the term of the assize, not for a stated day; the parties remain in the wings until their case comes up. See Mitteis, $G z$., pp. $3^{6-7}$, P. Hamb. 4, 7 seqq. and note.

42 The month name is omitted.
Verso. The second hand would be that of a government clerk, docketing the application for the files (the files of the strategus' office, presumably).

## 2853. Petition to Strategus

$10.7 \times 10.4 \mathrm{~cm}$.
c. A.D. 245/6

Two superintendents of the dike works at Chiliarourae (3n.) complain that a man and his brother are shirking their corvée duty. They address their petition to Julius Ammonius also called Evangelius, strategus of the Thinite nome c. 245/6 (In.).

On the verso are the remnants of an account, which to judge from the hand (comparable, e.g., with R. Seider, Paläographie der griechischen Papyri i, Taf. 31), was written in the first half of the fourth century. These read:


(I owe the reading in 3 to Dr. Rea.) These are all names of well-known amphoda in Oxyrhynchus: see H. Rink, Strassen- und Viertelnamen von Oxyrhynchus, Diss. Giessen 1924, p. 52.

 $\mu \omega \nu i o v ~ \triangle ı o v v c i o v ~ \epsilon ̇ \pi \iota \mu \epsilon \lambda \eta \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \delta \iota \omega ́ \rho u \gamma o c ~(X i \lambda \iota a \rho o v \rho \hat{\omega} \nu)$.



 $\mu \epsilon v o \iota ~ \epsilon ่ \pi \eta \hat{\eta} \lambda \theta о \nu$ $\dot{\eta} \mu i ̀ \nu$ каі $\pi \lambda \eta \gamma \alpha i ̂ c ~ \eta \grave{\eta} \kappa і с а \nu \tau о$.



 $\mu \epsilon ́ \rho \epsilon \subset \iota \pi \rho о є \in \cup \kappa[\alpha \iota \rho \epsilon i ̂ \nu . \quad \delta \iota \epsilon v \tau \cup ́ \chi \epsilon \iota$. ] $[($ ётоис ) x a]ưтократо́[ $\rho \omega \nu$

[^5]'To Julius Ammonius also called Evangelius, strategus. . . from Aurelius Areius son of Triadelphus
and Aurelius Ammonius son of Dionysius, superintendents of the canal of Chiliarourae. Today, the 5 th of Tubi, we approached Soter and his brother, by whatever names they are known, requesting them to work on their part of the canal. But they, for no reason at all, attacked and assaulted us with blows. Accordingly we present this petition, requesting first that we should obtain requisite satisfaction, and secondly that they should work on their part of the canal, in order that we may be able to attend to the other parts of the canal. Farewell.
'Year . . . of the Emperor(s) . . .'
i Julius Ammonius alias Evangelius is known from an unpublished Oxyrhynchus document of A.D. 245/6; he is there described as strategus of the Thinite nome. We could accordingly consider two possible approaches to the damaged end of line I. (a) $\xi_{\tau \rho \rho}(\tau \eta \gamma \bar{\omega}) \Theta(\iota v i \tau o v)$ : but this abbreviation for the nome looks unlikely; and in any case theta is not a necessary reading (the trace is merely a longish stroke extending below the line). (b) ¢т $\uparrow \uparrow \int$ : the final trace is then taken as an abbreviation-stroke. The only thing against this is the distance which separates the supposed abbreviation-stroke from the descender of $\rho$ preceding.

3 (Xıגıapovp $\hat{\omega} \nu)$ : this village appears only here, but cf. PSI v 460 (BL i, p. 400), $2-3 \kappa \omega \mu a ́ \rho \chi(\eta)$
 appears in P. Cair. Zen. iii 59361, 5, 9 .
$13 \pi \rho о с є v \kappa[a \iota \rho \epsilon i \downarrow:$ for the word, cf. 1119 12, 487 г 6.
I4 For the various titles of Philip I and II, see P. Bureth, Les titulatures impériales dans les papyrus, p. 114 .

## 2854. Refusal to Accept Appointment as Eutheniarch

$$
24.4 \times 24.8 \mathrm{~cm} . \quad 12 \text { Nov., A.D. } 248
$$

Duplicate copies of a refusal to accept appointment as eutheniarch, joined and trimmed after writing with a consequent loss of the subscription of the second copy. The text given here is that of the second copy with all supplements except $\hat{\omega}$ in 24 guaranteed by the first copy. Septimius Eudaemon protests against his nomination to the eutheniarchy and cedes his property to Aurelius Pasion who appointed him. He apparently chose cessio bonorum (cf. C.P.R. $20=$ W. Chrest. 402 and also 1405) to evade the liturgy. The document is particularly interesting because of its connection with P. Erlangen 18, dated 27 October 248 and also from Oxyrhynchus. In it a prytanis nominates a man, whose name is lost, to $16(?)$ days of eutheniarchy, possibly the time between 27 October and 12 November. The document also makes even more clear the difficulty in filling the office, especially when the statement in the Digest 50. 5. I4. I (Modestinus) is considered : eodem tempore idem duas curas operis non administrabit. This principle does not seem to have applied in Oxyrhynchus to the combination of the eutheniarchy and gymnasiarchy (cf. 908, 1418). The reforms of the liturgical system shown in 2664 (about A.D. $245 / 8$ ) combined with the obvious difficulty in filling the eutheniarchy vividly shown here and in P. Erlangen 18 and the statement of 1252 verso that the office had been suspended at least at Oxyrhynchus $\pi$ o $\lambda \lambda \hat{\omega} \chi$ ро́v $\omega$ before A.D. 289 suggest that the eutheniarchy may well have been a deserving casualty of the general liturgical reform which occurred about A.D. 248 (see P. J. Parsons $7 R S 57$ [1967], pp. 134-4I on the possibility of a complete reform of the liturgical system in this period). Even after the

[^6]office was revived it continued to be extremely difficult to fill, as $\mathbf{1 2 5 2}$ shows. The latest document 1417 (early fourth century) also supports this: it reports an action brought by the senate of Oxyrhynchus against eutheniarchs who failed to perform their duties.

It was possible for Septimius Eudaemon to protest against his appointment in other ways and on other grounds, see P. Leit. 4, 6, 7, and 9. However, it would seem from the rapidity with which the petition was filed that he really had very little faith in the



'O $\xi_{v \rho}$








 xíac $\dot{\eta} \mu \epsilon ́ \rho a c ~ \pi \alpha[\rho]$ aừò $\mu\left[\frac{\epsilon}{\omega} \nu\right.$


 coı $\pi \rho \circ<\phi \epsilon ́ \rho \omega \pi \alpha \nu \tau[\grave{o}] \mathrm{c} \tau о \hat{v}$ vं $\pi \alpha ́ \rho \chi о \nu[\tau o ́ c$

 $20 \quad \dot{v} \pi \grave{\epsilon} \rho$ є́ $\mu о \hat{v} \tau \eta \eta_{\nu} \tau \epsilon \gamma \nu \mu \nu \alpha c!a \rho\left\lceil\chi^{i} a \nu\right.$







 ас. $\pi \rho o ̀ c ~ a ̈ \pi \epsilon \rho ~ \tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon ́ c \mu \alpha \tau \alpha \pi \alpha ́ v \tau \alpha$

Verso: (3rd hand) . . $a \pi \iota \alpha$ ' $\alpha \dot{\alpha} \varepsilon \lambda \phi \hat{\eta}(?)^{\prime}$

'To Aurelius Pasion also called Apollonius, ex-gymnasiarch, prytanis in office, senator of the city of the Oxyrhynchites. From Septimius Eudaemon gymnasiarch, senator of the same city, son of Septimius Serenus ex-exegetes, ex-prytanis of the same city. Whereas, contrary to the resolutions made for me by their excellencies the senate upon the conditions which I laid down for undertaking the gymnasiarchy in accordance with my means, you nominated me today which is the sixteenth in the most excellent senate to $x$ days of eutheniarchy: immediately in the proceedings of the senate I put forward to you a resignation and now through this petition I submit to you the resignation of all property belonging to me on the condition that you take my property and perform for me in full both the gymnasiarchy and the eutheniarchy and pay in full all the expenses pertaining to it and furthermore the taxes in grain and money owed by me on the property I own and on the portion of the estate formerly of Claudius Syrion life-gymnasiarch of Alexandria the glorious which I have on lease. In respect to all of which taxes the wine produced from the lands has been distrained by the decaproti. And being officially questioned, I agreed. Sixth year of Imperatores Caesares Marci Iulii Philippi Pii Felices Augusti, 16th Hathyr.'
 a liturgy mentioning that he himself had been both gymnasiarch and eutheniarch (1418). In 1637
 in a division of property in A.D. 257-9. In the middle of the third century A.D., (2271), Septimius Eudaemon $\gamma \nu \mu \nu[a c i a \rho \chi(\circ c)]$ is one of two public bankers who issue a receipt to three sons of Пacíwv ó каi
 I (1948) pp. 3ir-i3, it seems likely that the traces of the name of the prytanis at the beginning of

 $\mu o v o c$ in 1649 I 9 , but it is dated after A.D. 28 o .
 reign of Aurelian.

I3 $\dot{\eta} \mu \epsilon \in \rho a c$ requires a number for which there is more than enough space. It could be any figure from sixteen (?) (P. Erl. 18, 20) to five days (141828) or possibly more. The expression in P. Erl. I8, i9


27 ai $\omega \nu \quad \gamma \nu \mu \nu \alpha c i a \rho \chi o c:$ first occurrence of this compound in Greek, although the uncompounded

 various parts of the empire.

Verso: Whether this is an address or later scribbling is uncertain, especially because of the nonalignment of the name (?) and $\dot{\alpha} \delta \epsilon \lambda \phi \hat{\eta}$.

Aurelius Cornelius applies to the authorities at Oxyrhynchus for permission to register the son of his deceased friend Aurelius Arianus, an honourably discharged veteran. The boy, aged thirteen, belongs to the privileged class of dodecadrachmoi ámò yvplaciov. Documents of this type are listed by Montevecchi, Aegyptus xxvii (1947), pp. 3-4, and, for Oxyrhynchus only, by P. Mertens, Les Services de l'état civil, pp. 48-65, where there is a detailed study of the seven examples known (add P. Wisc. i i 7). Three of these, PSI iii 164 (A.D. 287), P. Corn. 18 (A.D. 29I) and P. Fuad Crawford xiii (A.D. $297 / 8$ ), are from the reign of Diocletian and, as would be expected, offer the closest parallels to the present text. P. Corn. 18 in fact comes from the same year and is addressed to the same man, Aurelius Diogenes also called Hermias, but whereas it gives him the expected title of systates, he appears here as representing $\grave{\partial}$ коьขò $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \lambda \alpha o \gamma p a ́ \phi \omega \nu$. Not only is this the first example of laographi receiving an application of this nature, it is surprising to find them existing at all at this late date; see further in. The other remarkable feature is that Cornelius makes the application as a friend of the boy's deceased father. No mention is made of any blood relationship and we must therefore suppose that Cornelius had none.

In other respects the document keeps to the known pattern, with only minor variations which are discussed in the notes. It accords with the view that boys must be registered before their fourteenth birthday, and that only sons of the privileged classes were registered, at any rate in the third century (see Hombert-Préaux, Recherches sur le recensement (= P. Lug. Bat. v), p. I 17 ; but cf. Mertens, op. cit., p. 57). It raises again the question why such applications were still being made, if we are right in thinking that the poll-tax was no longer being collected (Wallace, Taxation in Egypt, p. 134). Probably the aim was to ensure recognition of the boy's claim to the status of ajmo $\gamma v \mu \nu a c i o v, ~ t h e ~$ inclusion of $\delta \omega \delta \epsilon \kappa \alpha ́ \delta \rho a \chi \mu \circ c$ being no longer of any significance (cf. Wallace, op. cit., p. 405). It was also important to ensure that the boy was registered in the right amphodon for performance of his public duties, see Jones, Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces, p. 334.

The application was submitted in two copies, now separate but originally part of the same piece of papyrus. A hole down the centre has resulted in some loss at the ends of lines in the left-hand copy (A) and at the beginnings in the right-hand copy (B); otherwise the document is complete. Each copy includes the application and Cornelius' signature in a different hand. B adds a summary, no doubt by the clerk of the office receiving the application (11.27-8), plus three lines whose purpose is obscure (11. 29-31). The text printed is that of $B$; there are no significant variations in A. P. Corn. 18 offers a parallel for submission of the application in duplicate, both copies being signed (though there the hand does not change at this point), and for the addition of a brief summary of the contents at the foot of one copy only (see lines 29-3I n.).

I am indebted to Professor H. C. Youtie for some suggestions.
$T \hat{\omega} \kappa v \nu \hat{\omega} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \lambda \alpha o \gamma \rho a ́ \phi \omega \nu \tau \hat{\eta} c \lambda a \mu \mu \pi \rho \hat{c}$













 $[\epsilon i] \leqslant \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{o} \mu \eta \lambda i \kappa \omega \nu \tau \alpha ́ \xi \omega \nu \dot{\omega} c$



 [À̉]токра́торос Kaícарос Ма́ркои Av̀ $\eta \lambda i ́ o v ~$
 $[\mu \epsilon] \gamma i c \tau \omega \nu$ Ev̉c $\epsilon \beta \hat{\omega} \nu E u ̀ \tau v \chi \hat{\omega} \nu$ $\left[C_{\epsilon}\right] \beta a c \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \quad \Phi_{\alpha \rho \mu o \hat{v}} \theta_{\iota} \theta^{\prime}$.


 [Apєıa]vòc $A \rho \epsilon \iota a \nu o \hat{v} \quad(\dot{\epsilon} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu) \vartheta$
 [士 6 letters ] $\delta \iota a ̀ ~ K o \rho \nu \eta \lambda i ́ o v ~ к \omega \mu а с т о \hat{v} \pi \rho о т о \mu \hat{\omega}(\nu)$ $\pi \ldots \chi \omega \nu \stackrel{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \nu \tau \hat{\eta}(\alpha u ̛ \tau \hat{\eta}) \kappa \omega \dot{\mu} \mu$.

[^7]'To the board of the laographi of the illustrious and most illustrious city of the Oxyrhynchites through one of them, Aurelius Diogenes also called Hermias, for the current 7 th and 6 th year.
'From Aurelius Cornelius son of Isidorus, mother Thaesis, from the illustrious and most illustrious city of the Oxyrhynchites.
'I wish to register with you for the first time the son of my deceased friend Arianus, a veteran of the class of those with honesta missio, Aurelius Arianus, whose mother is Dionysia, in the amphodon of Pammenes' Garden, who is in the current 7 th and 6 th year 13 years old, dodecadrachmos, of the gymnasial class. Wherefore I present this application, asking that he be enrolled in the class of his age group as is appropriate, and I swear the oath customary to Romans not to have lied. 7th year of Imperator Caesar Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus and 6th year of Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus, Germanici Maximi Pii Fclices Augusti, Pharmuthi 9th.'
(2nd hand) 'I, Aurelius Cornelius, have presented it and I swore the oath as aforesaid.'
(3rd hand) '(Amphodon) of Pammenes' Garden. Arianus son of Arianus, i3 years old.'
(4th hand?) 'Arianus son of Arianus veteran in Tho . . . . ., enrolled through Cornelius, celebrant of the busts . . . . . in the same village.'

I $\tau \hat{\varphi} \kappa v \nu \hat{\varphi} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \lambda \alpha o \gamma \rho \alpha ́ \phi \omega \nu$ : for another example of officials forming a кoıvóv in the reign of Diocletian cf. 2849 I тò ко七̀̀̀v $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \pi \rho \omega \tau о с \tau \alpha \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$. The number of laographi at Oxyrhynchus may have equalled the number of amphoda, see Mertens, op. cit., pp. 8ı-3. Nowhere else do we find a кowóv of laographi. On the contrary, each laographus seems to be responsible for his own amphodon only (Mertens, loc. cit.).

Other evidence about the laographi all supports Wallace's remark (op. cit., p. 99) that they 'were local officials whose sole concern seems to have been the census and the poll-tax'. As the latter apparently disappeared by the middle of the third century and the former is last attested in A.D. $257 / 8$ (Wallace, op. cit., p. 98), Mertens (op. cit., p. 4o) reasonably assumed that 'avec elle ont dû disparaître les $\lambda a 0 \gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \phi o{ }^{\prime}$ '. We see now that the laographi survived but in doing so took on a new function. This is not as surprising as it might at first seem. In the first place, the laographus was one of the recipients of $\kappa a \tau^{\prime}$ oikiav äroypaфaí, indeed the sole recipient in third-century Oxyrhynchus (PSI x III2, A.D. 229/30; P. Flor. $4=$ W. Chr. 206, A.D. 245 ; cf. 1468 26), and so is to be reckoned among the officials who exercised what Mertens calls 'le contrôle de la population'. Prior to the third century кат' оiкíav ámoүрафаí at Oxyrhynchus could go to the $\gamma \rho a \mu \mu a \tau \epsilon \dot{v}(~(\mu \eta \tau \rho o) \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega c$ (PSI 874), to whom applications to register children were also addressed, BGU i ino-iI, P. Fay. 28, P. Gen. 33=W. Chr. 2 II (all from Arsinoefor Oxyrhynchus cf. 2858, A.D. I7I). In acting as receiver of these two types of report, therefore, the laographus is merely reviving the general competence which the $\gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu a \tau \epsilon \dot{v} c \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega c$ had formerly enjoyed. Secondly, as remarked in the introduction, we know from P. Corn. 18 that less than four months later on Epeiph 30 th $=24$ July (the day is not quite certain), and still within the same administrative year, Aurelius Diogenes also called Hermias, to whom this application is sent, is the recipient of a parallel application addressed to him as systates of Oxyrhynchus for the current year. Unless he is combining two different, though related, posts, which would be most unlikely, the systates (who is the official with whom children were regularly registered at this date, PSI 164, P. Corn. 18, P. Fuad I Univ. xiii) is identical with the chairman of the board of laographi. Note also that the systates, unlike his predecessors
 perhaps a new form of city poll-tax (cf. Mertens, op. cit., pp. 39-4I, and 2578-9).
$7 \pi \rho \omega ́ \tau \omega c$ : for its significance see Mertens, op. cit., p. 54 -
 Corn. 18. 5 has $\alpha \pi \sigma \gamma \rho a \phi \hat{\eta} v[a] \iota$, the others all ${ }^{2} \nu a \gamma \rho a \phi \hat{\eta} \nu a \iota$ (on the distinction see Wallace, op. cit., p. 395 n. 10). The use of the middle together with mapà coí is found elsewhere, for example in SB v 7630.3 , registration of an inheritance with the $\beta \iota \beta \lambda_{\iota} \circ \phi \dot{v} \lambda a \xi \dot{\xi} \epsilon \gamma \kappa \tau \eta \dot{c} \epsilon \omega \nu$.

8 seqq. Registration at Oxyrhynchus is normally made by the father alone. Exceptions are 479 : grandmother, as owner of the property, acts with the boy's father as her кúpooc; PSI 1257: step-father, who also owns the property, and mother act, father stated to be dead; PSI 164: uncle acts, no rcason given for father's absence.

 Mertens's remarks, op. cit., pp. 37-9).

Asin other documents of this kind from the reign of Diocletian, the oiкía is no longer referred to, no doubt because the кат' oikiav à moypaфai have ceased.
 i 6 seq. On its significance see Mertens, op. cit., pp. 6o-r.

29-3i These lines are written in a rather darker ink than lines $27-8$. The hand is very similar and may well be the same. One copy in P. Corn. 18 has at the foot a brief note summarizing the main points of the application (amphodon, names of children with ages), which ends (1.30) $\tau \dot{\epsilon} \kappa \nu \alpha A \pi i \omega(\nu o c) \tau o \hat{v}$ $\Phi_{i} \lambda i \pi \pi т о v . \pi \rho a \gamma \mu(\alpha \tau \epsilon v \tau \grave{\eta} \subset)$ Novкєкıךс. We should perhaps expand $\pi \rho a \gamma \mu(\alpha \tau \epsilon v \tau o \hat{v})$ and treat this as a description of an office held by Apion.

29-30 $\epsilon \nu \Theta \omega[ \pm 6$ letters $]$ : the interpretation depends on the reading in 1.31 where, between $\tau \hat{\eta}$ and $\kappa \dot{\omega} \mu \eta$, there is a curve like an S on its side, which I have taken as a symbol for aù $\tau \hat{\eta}$ ('I believe $\hat{\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \nu \tau \hat{\eta}$ ( $a v \not \tau \hat{\eta}$ ) $\kappa \dot{\omega} \mu \eta$ to be inescapable', Youtie). Therefore $\Theta \omega$ - must be a village name. Read, e.g., $\epsilon \dot{\epsilon} v \Theta{ }_{\omega}[c \beta \iota$
 omitted. The point is of some importance: Arianus is being registered in an amphodon of the city and yet his father (and sponsor) apparently belonged to an Oxyrhynchite village.
 $\alpha u ̉ \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \pi \rho o \alpha\langle\gamma\rangle$ ov́c $\eta<$; similar are $\mathbf{1 4 4 9}{ }_{2}$ (A.D. 213-17) and P. Oslo iii 94. 4-5 (Oxyrhynchus; 2nd/3rd
 (vel sim.). At 2421 i9 к $\omega \mu$ астô should no doubt be treated as a common noun. The word at the start
 $\mu \epsilon \gamma i c \tau(\eta c) \circ \hat{v} \dot{\eta} \pi \rho \circ \tau о \mu(\dot{\eta})]$ Пapiv, but it is not really possible to read $\Pi a \rho \in!!y \omega \nu$ here and if it is correctly taken to mean 'of Parian marble' it would hardly be sense.

31 $(a \dot{v} \tau \hat{\eta})$ : see the note to 11. 29-30.

## VI. PRIVATE DOCUMENTS

2856. Notice to the Agoranomus

$$
6.4 \times 16.5 \mathrm{~cm},
$$

This document belongs to a type already well known from Oxyrhynchus, see $48-9,241-3,327-40,349,581,1105$. All belong in the period A.D. 77-100. The agoranomus receives authorization to proceed with the катаүpaфضं to Didymus of a male slave he has purchased from Thermuthion; of similar content are 327,332 , and 336. Two points of special interest are the title $\epsilon \pi \iota \tau \eta \rho \eta \tau \eta$ 'c borne by the official sending the notification, and the ratio of bronze to silver in the payment, which differs markedly from the norm (cf. 2843).

Capađícuv ó ка\{ $\{\alpha\} \theta \epsilon \subset \tau \alpha ́-$


$\gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \psi o \nu ~ \grave{\omega} \nu \grave{\eta} \nu \Delta \iota \delta u ́ \mu \omega$
Nєотто入є́ $\mu$ ои той $\mathrm{N}_{\epsilon}$ -
$\pi \tau о \lambda \epsilon ́ \mu о v \mu \eta \tau \rho o ̀ c \Delta \eta$ -
$\mu \eta \tau \rho i ́ a ̣ ~ \tau \hat{\eta} \subset \Delta \iota \delta u ́ \mu о v$
$\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{\alpha} \pi{ }^{\prime}$ ' $O \xi v \rho{ }^{\prime} \gamma \chi \omega \nu \pi \sigma^{\prime}-$


$\rho \dot{\alpha} \Theta \epsilon \rho \mu о v \theta i o u \tau \hat{\eta} c \not{ }^{\prime} A \chi \iota \lambda-$
$\lambda \epsilon ́ \omega c ~ \tau ̧ o ̂ ~ A \chi \chi \lambda \lambda \epsilon ́ \omega c ~ \mu \eta$ -
тоòc $\Theta$ @uıc̣ov̂тoc $\tau \hat{\eta} с \Delta \eta \mu \eta$ -
$\tau \rho i o v \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{\alpha} \pi o ̀ ~ \tau \hat{\eta} c a u ̉-$
$\tau \hat{\eta} c \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega c, \tau \mu \hat{\eta} \bar{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \rho-$
रvpiov סрахииิ̀ є̇vaко-
cí $\omega \nu \chi \alpha \lambda \kappa о \hat{v} \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu$
бє́ка $\delta \iota \subset \chi \epsilon \iota \lambda i ́ \omega \nu$. "̈рр $\rho \omega(с о)$.
"Eтоис є́ $\nu \delta \epsilon \kappa[a ́]$ ? $о и$
Aùтокра́тороє [Kaícарос
$\Delta o[\mu]![\tau \iota a \nu o \hat{v}$
'Sarapion, appointed inspector, to the agoranomus greeting.
'Register the sale to Didymus son of Neoptolemus the son of Neoptolemus, mother Demetria the daughter of Didymus, of the people of the city of the Oxyrhynchi, of a slave Plutus (?) about 32 years old, whom he bought from Thermuthion the daughter of Achilles the son of Achilles, mother Thaisous the daughter of Demetrius, of the people of the same city, at a price of nine hundred silver drachmae, ten talents two thousand bronze. Farewell.
'Eleventh year of Imperator Caesar Domitian . . .'
 but at a rather earlier date (A.D. 77-83 according to the editors' description; they do not say on what this dating is based).



 and P. Tebt. ii $287.9(=$ W. Chr. 251).
 us little, but is sufficient to rule out Preisigke's suggcstion, Girowesen, p. 308, that the notices came from the $\beta \iota \beta \lambda \iota 0 \theta \dot{\eta} \kappa \eta \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \kappa \tau \eta \dot{\eta} \epsilon \epsilon \omega \nu$, as $\epsilon \pi \iota \tau \eta \rho \eta \tau a i$ are not heard of in this bureau. Of the many sorts of $\epsilon \pi \iota \tau \eta \rho \eta \tau a i$ possible here are (i) $\epsilon$. ajoopavoutiov: attested for Oxyrhynchus by 1706 (A.D. 207). Perhaps to be identified with the $\dot{\epsilon} \pi \iota \tau \eta \rho \eta \tau a \dot{a}$ áyopavouiac, regularly found in the Heracleopolite nome in the second and third centuries A.D. (CPR passim), and to be regarded as supervisors of the agoranomi (cf. 1413 Io n.; Oertel, Die Liturgie, pp. 239 seq., takes a somewhat different view). (ii) द́. $\tau \rho a \pi \epsilon \in \zeta \eta \mathrm{C}: 1132$ 8-12 n., Oertel, op. cit., p. 240. Cf. Grenfell and Hunt's original suggestion, 48 I n., that these authorizations came from the banker through whom the price had been paid. This was based on the correspondence between 49 , where $\Theta \epsilon \epsilon \omega \nu$ каi $\Theta \epsilon \epsilon \omega \nu$ notify the agoranomus to proceed, and 50 , where notice of payment

 best suit the prevailing view (Grenfell and Hunt, note to 241 I, M. Chr. 182, intro., von Woess, Urkundenwesen, pp. 137 seqq., etc.) that the authorizations were sent by the farmers of the tax on sales. We occasionally find this tax-farmer replaced by an epiteretes, at Oxyrhynchus: 1523 3-4 (3rd cent.) $\epsilon \pi \iota-$ т $\eta \rho \eta \tau$ (aic) ['́ $\gamma к v к]$ גíov каі кодакторíac; elsewhere: SB v 7601 (A.D. 135), WO 1454 (A.D. I79), W. Chr. 392, col. i 3 (2nd cent.), O. Bodl. ii 1098 (2nd cent.; restorcd). This is most likely to be our man. (iv) Meyer, Juristische Papyri, intro. to no. 6, follows Partsch in supposing these notifications to come
 referring to $\dot{\epsilon} \pi \iota \tau \eta \rho \eta \tau a i \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \kappa v \kappa \lambda \epsilon i o v$. This seems to me less likely, especially as $\mathrm{WO}_{1} 454$ calls the officials

${ }^{2-3} \tau \hat{\varphi}$ ajopàó $\varphi$ : this does not mean that there was only one agoranomus. On the plurality of agoranomi at Oxyrhynchus at this date see Jones, Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces, p. 476 n. 29.

3-4 катаурá $\psi o \nu$ : on the nature of this катаураф $\eta^{\prime}$ see Pringsheim, Greek Law of Sale, pp. 145 seqq., and Taubenschlag, Law of Greco-Roman Egypt², pp. 321 seqq., esp. p. 324 n. 13.

15-18 The amount in silver accords well enough with other slave prices at this period, see Johnson, Roman Egypt, pp. 279-81 (ignoring 140 (silver) drachmae in 336, which depends on a restoration erroneously based on a conversion rate of $\mathbf{1}$ silver drachma: 450 bronze). The sum in bronze is certainly intended as an equivalent of this, not an additional amount. This gives a conversion ratio bronze: silver of approximately $69: 1$, whereas the regular ratio at this period seems to have been $450: 1$ ( 242 , intro. (A.D. 77), $2434 \mathrm{I}-2$ (A.D. 79) $\tau \tau \mu \dot{\eta} \omega \bar{\omega} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \delta(\delta \rho a \chi \mu \hat{\omega} \nu) A \omega$ 'at the rate of 1800 dr . of bronze for 4 dr . of silver'; see also West-Johnson, Currency in Roman Egypt, pp. 14-15). Bizarre equivalents are also found in SB 7533 (A.D. $160-1$; probably from Oxyrhynchus, see the original publication by Westermann, Aegyptus xiii (1933), pp. 229-37), io talents 3,000 drachmae bronze: 1300 drachmae silver, a ratio of $48 \cdot 5:$ I, and in 2843 , which relates to the same manumission as 48 (A.D. 86) and gives an amount of io talents 3,000 bronze: 800 silver, a ratio of 78.75 : I (see Mr. Michael Crawford's note). It is remarkable that the documents cited here or by him are all concerned with slave prices (io talents 3,000 drachmae also appears in 581 (A.D. 99), where the description does not give the type of sale or any silver equivalent).

The present papyrus does not quite conform to the above pattern, since the reading in 1 . i 8 is undoubtedly $\delta \iota \subset \chi \epsilon i \lambda i \omega v$. The alternative to Crawford's view would be that of J. G. Milne, quoted by Westermann, loc. cit., that the papyri record examples of 'an exchange rate determined by the simple question of the weight of the metal'. In favour of this view it may be pointed out that, if the silver amount is the only real one, it is odd that $48-50$ should quote the bronze amount only, completely ignoring that in silver.
2857. Draft of a Roman Will

$$
21.5 \times 31 \mathrm{~cm} . \quad 17 \text { May, A.D. } 134
$$

This text was studied in Professor Turner's Cambridge class in the academical year $1967-8$. We thank him for giving us the chance to publish it; we have benefited from much help, both from him and from Messrs. Parsons and Rea.

The main text is in Greek, but to its left are the right-hand ends of lines of the same will in Latin, doubtless also in draft; they are not aligned with the Greek, and so we publish them separately after the Greek.

## ı. The Greek Text

The parallels are now numerous; see the introduction to 2348 . We need not therefore comment in detail on the relationship between the Greek terminology and the standard Latin formulae of the testamentum per aes et libram. The provisions of the will are unexciting ; it is worth noting that there are no manumissions, but there may have been fideicommissary manumissions in a codicil. There is, however, some interest in 11. 35-6, if our restoration is correct. Wills of Roman citizens had to be in Latin in Hadrian's time; any Greek version was of no legal effect, merely a record for the testator's convenience. (Some of the surviving documents, though not the present one, are records of the opening of a will, e.g. 2348.) But to a Greek-speaking testator the theory that the Greek version of his will was a mere copy ( $\epsilon \lambda \lambda \eta \nu \kappa \dot{o} \nu \dot{\alpha} \nu \tau i \gamma \rho \alpha \dot{\phi} \circ \nu, 2348$ ) cannot have corresponded with the real situation. He must in practice have dictated his testamentary wishes in Greek, so that the Greek version was in practical terms the prior version, and had them translated into Latin by a notary. The present document is the first that clearly admits this reality: 'I have read my will, in consonance with which ( $\pi \rho \circ \dot{\rho} \subset \hat{\eta} \nu$ ) I wished my Roman will to be written.' It is probable-see the commentary-that this particular notary was bilingual and Romani iuris peritus and wrote both the Greek and the Latin versions, and so he included in the Greek version, though it was only a draft, the Greek equivalents (ll. 27-30) of the technicalities of mancipatio familiae-though not the names of familiae emptor etc., who had perhaps not yet been chosen-which were probably gibberish to the testator.
$\kappa \eta \nu \quad \stackrel{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \theta[\epsilon] \tau[0]$.

I There are traces of ink above the left-hand end of the first line. They may be the top of a very large initial tau of the first word $3 \dot{v} \pi a \rho \chi o ́ v$
















$\tau \hat{\varphi} \kappa \lambda \eta \rho о \nu o ́ \mu \omega \mu$ ноv $[\kappa] a \tau \alpha \lambda \epsilon i \pi \omega$, єic ô $\delta a \pi \alpha \nu \eta \theta \hat{\eta} \nu \alpha \iota$ Өє́ $\lambda \omega$








[ऍ]?үост $\alpha \tau о \hat{\nu \tau о с ~ v a c . ~}$
30 [a’] ${ }^{2} \tau \epsilon \mu a \rho \tau v ́ \rho a \tau o \quad$ vac.








 $[\pi \alpha ́] \nu \tau \epsilon c \quad 14$ There are slight traces of letters at the beginning, but not legible ${ }^{1} 5$ к $\lambda \eta \rho \circ \nu_{o ́ \mu}{ }_{o}^{c}$



 $34 T \iota\{\tau\} \beta \epsilon \in \iota o c$ corrected from $T_{l}\{\imath\} \beta i p i o c$
'Tiberius Claudius Alexander, freedman of Tiberius, made his will:
Let Claudia Theanous, my fellow-freedwoman, be my heir to all that belongs to me, and let all others be disinherited with respect to me. And let her be under obligation to give and do all that is written in this will without fraud. And let her make entry into my inheritance within the 100 days beginning as soon as she shall be aware and able to testify that she is my heir. But if she does not make entry nor testify let her be disinherited. [Then] let Tiberius Claudius Ptolemaeus, her son, be my heir in the second grade and [let all others] be disinherited, and let him be under obligation to give and do all that [the heir in the first grade, viz.] his mother, [is under obligation to give]. And let him make entry into my inheritance within the $x$ days immediately following, without fraud. Whoever [shall be made my heir, I entrust to his faith] to give. To Tiberius Claudius Theonas, my fellow-freedman, I give and leave ioo drachmas. To Tiberius Claudius Demetrius, my fellow-freedman, I give and leave ioo drachmas. The duty of caring for my body I leave to my heir ; upon which I wish to be spent not less than ioo drachmas. And if I leave anything, subsequently to this my will, in tablets, codicils, papyrus or any other medium, written or signed and sealed by me, on the basis of which I instruct or forbid anything to be given or happen or be carried out, I wish it to be as valid as this my will. Let fraud be absent from this will. Purchaser of the household and chattels in the making of the will: (blank). For one sesterce. Scale-holder: (blank). Chief witness: (blank).

The testation was done in the city of the Oxyrhynchi in the Thebaid, 16 th before the kalends of June, in the consulship of Lucius Julius Ursus Servianus for the third time and Titus Vibius Varus, 18th year of Imperator Caesar Trajan Hadrian Augustus, Pachon 22.'
(Second hand) 'I, Tiberius Claudius Alexander, have read my will, [in consonance with which] I wished my Roman will to be written. For I agree with it all as set out above.'

 2 and 4 .

2 For $\delta \iota a \theta \dot{\eta} \kappa \eta \nu \stackrel{\mu}{\epsilon} \theta \epsilon \tau 0$, see the papyrus quoted by Taubenschlag, The Law of Greco-Roman Egypt², p. 215 n . 11 .

3 The testator is a freedman, civis Romanus. His heir in the first grade is a freedwoman, civis Romana, not described as his wife; his heir in the second grade is a civis Romanus with the same praenomen and nomen as himself, not described as his, but as her, son. Presumably she was a concubine. She must have a name of her own besides the nomen of her patron; not, therefore, 'daughter of Theano'.

5 The first word is plainly $\mu \circ \iota$, which might justify emending the supplement [ $\mu \circ u$ ] to [ $\mu \circ<$ ] in 1.7 of the will of Longinus Castor (Hunt and Edgar Sel. Pap. i, no. 85; FIRA iii, no. $5^{\circ}$; David-van Groningen ${ }^{4}$, no. 31).

ката́ঠıкос presumably represents 'damnas'; elsewhere viлєv́dvvoc, ката́крьтос.
6 єैcovzai: note the plural verb with n. pl. subject.
$7 \dot{a} \pi о \phi \eta \nu a ́ c \theta \omega$ presumably represents 'cernito'; elsewhere $\pi \rho о с \epsilon ́ \rho \chi \epsilon \subset \theta a t$, representing 'adire'.
13-14 Sense requires something like [ $\left.\tau \grave{\eta} \nu \pi \rho \omega^{\prime} \tau \eta\right] \nu \mu о v \kappa \lambda \eta \rho \circ \nu o ́ \mu o \nu$ at the opening of 13 and $\pi[0] \iota \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$ $\ddot{\epsilon} \delta[\epsilon \iota$ at the beginning of 14 . It is not clear that the traces can be made to fit the restored words. If the suggestion is right, $\tau \epsilon$ (Latin -que) must be treated as defining $\kappa \lambda \eta \rho o v o ́ \mu o v$.
${ }^{15}$ One cannot restore $\rho^{\prime}$ as the first letter, because the grace for an heir in the second grade was not necessarily the same as for one in the first grade. The will of Antonius Silvanus, FIRA iii, no 47, 1. I6 might justify $\xi^{\prime}$.
$\chi \omega \rho i c$ §ódou $\pi$ ov $\eta \rho o \hat{v}$ appears to be misplaced; cf. its more appropriate position in 1.6. But it is probably similarly misplaced in the Latin version.

15-16 Omission of some words may be suspected. Tı $\beta \in \rho i \omega \iota$ at the end of 1 . I 6 must begin a new
 таракататі $\theta \epsilon \mu a \iota$, cf. the will of Longinus Castor, FIRA iii, no. 50, col. 1, 1. 15, and also no. 51, 1. 7 .
 confident that we can read this, it seems a shade long for the space, and the sentence remains very peculiar with its perfect tense and no object expressed. The Latin version does not help.

22 The term $\pi$ makic has not actually turned up as yet in this formulary. For the word cf. Gnomon of the Idios Logos § 8, where it is laid down that additions to a Roman will made катà $\pi \iota v a \kappa i \delta a c{ }^{`} E \lambda \lambda \eta \nu \iota \kappa a ́ c$ are not acceptable. By implication льvaкї $\delta \epsilon \subset$ ' $P \omega$ наєкаi' will be acceptable. Similar formulac in Greek: 2348, ll. 40-1, FIRA iii, no. 50, col. 2, 11. 8-9; in Latin : the text quoted by Taubenschlag2, p. 199 n. 35, and the formulary in P. Hamb. 72, 'si quid ego post hoc testamentum meum nuncupatum codicillis charta membrana aliove quo genere scrip[tum signatumque re]li[quero]'.
$\kappa \omega \delta \iota \kappa i \lambda \lambda$ дoc is not in LSJ or Suppl., but see WB and CGL III $3233 ; 38747$.
24-5 Perhaps an error for $\pi \alpha \rho \epsilon ́ \mid \chi \epsilon c \theta a \iota$, cf. 'dari fieri praestari'.
32 Turner suggests that the penultimate word is not Tiro (for Tiт $\boldsymbol{\text { O }}$ ) but 'Tito' (Latin), and that the hand that wrote the Greek text also wrote the Latin text. Other clues point the same way : the fact that the consuls are put in what looks like the Greek dative but sounds like the Latin ablative (cf., however, FIRA iii, no. 50, col. 2, 1. 7) ; the possibility, suggested by Turner, that the last (superscript) letter of 1.31 may be a Latin 'd'; and the possibility, suggested by Parsons, that the last letter of 1.28 , which looks like $\phi$, may be a Roman figure 'I' emended to $a$ '.

On the consular date see R. Hanslik in RE, 2te Reihe, viii 1995. L. Julius Ursus Servianus, Hadrian's brother-in-law, cos. III, was evidently the principal ordinarius of the year 134. CIL iii 10281 is held by Degrassi to show that his original colleague (unknown) suffered a damnatio memoriae; but whether this was so or not (and Hanslik thinks not) T. Vibius Varus seems to have counted as the other ordinarius. The diploma CIL xvi 78 shows T. Haterius Nepos as suffect in place of Servianus on 2 April 134. Our text, of 17 May, is therefore dating the year by the ordinarii.

34 The second hand is evidently that of the testator. For his declaration there are numerous parallels, none exact, cf. FIRA iii, no. 47, Il. 48 seqq., 2348, 11. 49-51. For 'P ${ }^{\prime} \mu \mu \alpha i \kappa \kappa \grave{\eta} \delta \iota a \theta \dot{\eta} \kappa \eta$ cf. Taubenschlag ${ }^{2}$, p. 215 n. i1.

36 The restoration [ $\hat{\eta} \nu$ ], which determines our interpretation, is owed to Professor A. Raubitschek.

## 2. The Latin Text

We give first a diplomatic transcript. A full restoration, line by line, is too hazardous, in spite of the formulaic character of the text, because of uncertainty about the extent of abbreviation. We therefore append to the transcript a purely speculative version, exempli gratia, to suggest a plausible context for the surviving letters, which in the version are printed in italics.


At about the fifth line below there is a trace (unidentifiable) of the last letter of a line; and at the second line after that there is a trace of the last letter of a line, probably ' $q$ '.

I There is a trace of one unidentifiable letter in this line standing above ' mb ' in 1.2 1, 3 , and 4 Note the interpunctions indicating abbreviation (but not systematically) 9 It is possible, but unlikely, that there was another letter at the end of the line


#### Abstract

Ti. Claudius Ti.l. Alexander $t(e s t a m e n t u m) f(e c i t)$. Claudia Theanous colliberta mea omnium bonorum meorum mihi heres esto, ceteri omnes exheredes sunto. eaque $d$ (amnas) e(sto) $d$ (are) facere ea omnia quaecumque in hoc testamento scripta erunt $s($ ine $) d(o l o) m($ alo $)$. Cernitoque hereditatem meam in diebus c(entum) proximis quibus sciet poteritq(ue) testari se mihi heredem esse. Quae nisi testata erit creveritque, exheres esto. tum Ti. Claudius Ptolemaeus illius filius secundo loco mihi heres esto, ceteri omnes exheredes sunto. isque $d$ (amnas) e(sto) d(are) facere ea omnia quaecumque principalem heredem meam matremque tius [?d (are) facere oportet]. cernitoque hereditatem meam in diebus ( $x$ ) proximis quibus sciet s (ine) d (olo) m (alo). quisquis mihi heres erit [?illius fidei haec omnia committo]. Ti. Claudio Theonae colliberto meo do lego drachmas centum. Ti. Claudio Demetrio colliberto meo do lego drachmas centum. corporis mei curationem heredi meo committo, in quod impendi volo ne minus drachmas centum. si quid autem post hoc testamentum meum [?nuncupatum] [?tabellis] codicillis charta aliove quo genere a me scriptum vel subscriptum signatumque reliquero, per quod dari fieri


praestari aliquid iussero vetuero, id haud aliter valere volo atque testamentum meum. huic testamento dolus malus abesto. familiam pecuniamque testamenti faciendi causa emit $x$ HS nummo uno, libripende $x$, antestatus est $x \ldots$ etc.

## 2858. Notice of Birth

$8.5 \times 22.5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
23 Aug., A.D. 171
Request to a city scribe for the registration of a boy aged four privileged to pay the reduced twelve-drachma poll-tax and a member of the gymnasial class. Birth notices have been listed and studied in detail by O. Montevecchi, Aeg. xxvii (1947), pp. 3-24 (supplementary bibliography in P. Petaus, p. 67 n. I), and Oxyrhynchite declarations in particular by P. Mertens, Les Services de l'État civil, pp. 48-65, with extensive bibliography. The only other second-century declaration from Oxyrhynchus yet known is 479 (A.D. 157), with which the present text shares some stylistic features (1l. I3, 20 notes).
$\Theta \epsilon ́ \omega \nu \iota \quad \gamma \rho(\alpha \mu \mu a \tau \epsilon \hat{\imath}) \pi o ́ \lambda(\epsilon \omega c)$

 к [òс] Вє́рєєтос тйс каі $\Delta \eta \mu \eta \tau \rho i ́ a с ~ А т о \lambda-~$












 ővтa єic $\tau o ̀ ~ \epsilon ̇ v \epsilon c \tau o ̀ c ~ \iota a ~(ढ ̈ \tau о с) ~ \epsilon ̇ \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \tau \epsilon c c a ́ \rho \omega(\nu)$ ( $\delta \omega \delta \epsilon \kappa \alpha ́ \delta \rho a \chi \mu о \nu)$ à $\pi \grave{o} \gamma v \mu \nu a c i o v$. $\delta \iota o ̀ ~ \epsilon ̇ \pi \iota \delta i \delta o \mu \epsilon \nu$
 Av̀токра́торос Kaícарос Ма́ркои A $\dot{v} \rho \eta \lambda i ́ o v ~$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { МПঠıкой ПарӨıкой Mєүістои, } \\
& \text { Mєсорŋ̀ } \lambda^{-} \text {(2nd hand) } \Pi_{\epsilon \tau \epsilon c o u ̂ \chi o c ~ X a t-~}^{\text {- }} \\
& \rho \eta \dot{\mu} \omega \nu \text { ос є̇ } \pi \iota \delta \in ́ \delta \omega \kappa \alpha \\
& \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \dot{a} \pi о \gamma \rho a \phi \dot{\eta} v \text { тoû ví- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Theta \epsilon \epsilon \dot{\xi} \epsilon \nu \text { ос } \dot{\epsilon} \pi \tau \gamma \epsilon ́ \gamma \rho а \mu \mu \alpha \iota \tau \hat{\eta} \subset
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mu \dot{\eta} \text { єiovínc र } \rho a ́ \mu \mu a \tau \alpha \text {. (4th hand) Tav̂!! } \\
& \text { Пavcıpíwvoc cvvєт! } \delta \text { е́- } \\
& \delta \omega к а \text {. Паисєрíuv } \Delta \eta \mu \hat{a}-
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { [日] иүатоо́с } \mu \text { ои ки́рискаі }
\end{aligned}
$$


'To Theon, scribe of the city, from Petesouchus son of Chaeremon son of Petesouchus, his mother being Tausiris, and his wife Beris also called Demetria daughter of Apollonius son of Theoxenus, her mother being Beris, who is full sister of her husband Apollonius, with her guardian her full brother Agenor also called Theoxenus; and from Tauris daughter of Pausirion son of Demas, her mother being Taarmiusis, with her guardian her father Pausirion son of Demas his mother being . . ., all from the city of the Oxyrhynchi. We desire that henceforth Theon the son of Petesouchus and Beris, aged in the present IIth year four years, a payer of the twelve drachmae and member of the gymnasial class, be registered in the third share of a house owned by Tauris in the Metroon quarter and formerly belonging to Diogenes son of Diogenes son of Ischyrion. We accordingly present this application as is fitting. Year ir of Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus Armeniacus Medicus Parthicus Maximus, Mesore 3o.'
(2nd hand) 'I, Petesouchus son of Chaeremon, have presented the registration of my son Theon as aforesaid.'
(3rd hand) 'I, Beris also called Demetria daughter of Apollonius, have joined in presenting the registration of my son Theon as aforesaid. I, Agenor also called Theoxenus, am registered guardian of my full sister and I have written on her behalf, as she is illiterate.'
(4th hand) 'I, Tauris daughter of Pausirion, have joined in presenting the registration. I, Pausirion son of Demas, am registered guardian of my daughter and I have written on her behalf, as she is illiterate.'

I $\gamma \rho(a \mu \mu \alpha \tau \epsilon \hat{\imath}) \pi o \lambda \lambda(\epsilon \omega c):$ the first occurrence of this official as the recipient of birth declarations at Oxyrhynchus, as that duty had been transferred to the amphodogrammateus by the time of the next
earliest published text (1267, A.D. 209). The only earlier Oxyrhynchite declaration (479, A.D. 157) lacks an addressee. See Mertens, pp. 2-3, 51-2 with note 14.

3-4 каi $\tau \hat{\eta} \leqslant \gamma$ र vauк[óc]: the mother has not appeared as a declarant in the previously published Oxyrhynchite texts; cf. Montevecchi, pp. 12-13.

20 An oath is usually found before the date in these texts, but cf. 479 and 1552 ; Mertens, p. 6i.
$38[\tau]$ oc $\{c\}$ : not $\tau$ oc.

## 2859. Contract of Substitution as Dekanos

$$
17.3 \times 25.5 \mathrm{~cm} . \quad 10 \text { Nov., A.D. } 30 \mathrm{I}
$$

Aurelius Sarapammon hires Aurelius Paulus as his substitute in the office of dekanos. Etymologically a dekanos should be a leader of a group of ten (cf. Chantraine, Dictionnaire étymologique, s.v.), but the evidence does not confirm this. Of forty-eight ostraka in O. Tait and four in O. Bruss.-Berl. where the number can be determined, there were three groups of four, eight of five, four of seven, two of eight, twenty-five of ten, four of eleven, and six of twelve. The term obviously had a more generalized use and meant a leader of a small group (one assumes of liturgists) of varying functions (cf. Oertel, Die Liturgie, p. 268 on $\delta \epsilon \kappa \alpha \nu o ̀ c ~ \phi u \lambda a ́ \kappa \omega \nu ; ~ S B ~ 4907, ~ d e k a n o s ~ c o n n e c t e d ~ w i t h ~ s h i p-~$ ping; the ostraca show dekanoi of unspecified groups). At this time the $\dot{\rho} a \beta \delta o v x i a$ was a liturgy (see N. Lewis, Inventory of compulsory services, s.v.). The accurate designation of the office here and in 1626 is $\delta \epsilon \kappa \alpha \nu o ̀ c ~ \dot{\rho} a \beta \delta o \gamma^{\prime} \chi \omega \nu$. Further light on the duties of dekanoi in general is given by one of the two ungrammatical drafts of business correspondence on the verso of this document, a receipt for chaff delivered through two dekanoi:



 $\tau \alpha ́ \tau \eta c)$






























ஸ́ $\mu$ одо́ү $\eta<\alpha$.


corrected from a large $\epsilon \quad$ г $\epsilon \pi \iota \tau a \tau^{\prime} \tau о \mu \epsilon \nu a \quad$ second $\mu$ in $\mu \eta \delta \epsilon \mu \mu a \nu$ corrected from $\nu$ ? 1. $\mu \epsilon^{\prime} \mu \psi \iota \nu$,



$30 \delta$ in $\iota \delta^{\prime}$ corrected from $a \quad 31$ in the margin a high hook opening left, possibly the ornamental
beginning of the paragraphos $\rho \eta$ in avp $\eta \lambda \iota o c$ is smeared
'The Aurelii Sarapammon, son of Heras and Isidora, chosen dekanos, and Paulus, son of Horion and Helena, both from the illustrious and most illustrious city of the Oxyrhynchites with Aurelius Horion son of Horion of the same city as surety for their presence and appearance for the following service, to each other greetings. We agree, I, Paulus, on the one hand, to go instead of you Sarapammon wherever I may be commanded, with the asses and camels and wand-bearers handed over to me and to undertake and fulfil the position of you the dekanos and (I agree) that I shall remain at the public command until I be released fulfilling all the orders given me so that no blame or guilt result. I shall receive as daily wages from tomorrow which is $1_{5}$ Hathyr until I return 250 silver drachmas. I agree that I have received on the spot two talents 3,000 silver drachmas for two months. If I return within the two months I shall return the silver found to remain in my possession. If I [am on the job] two months and continue in the public service, you will pay me until I return and (I agree) that I shall make you Sarapammon free of any corporal harm and annoyance in all matters in general pertaining to the service of dekanos. I, Sarapammon, on the other hand, (agree) to approve on these conditions and to pay the wages found to have accrued in full. If any inquiry in any way whatsoever arises about(?) . . (to) the
dekanoi, I, Sarapammon (shall . . .) in accordance with the share falling on me and (I agree) that you, Paulus, will be free from trouble in this matter. This contract written in duplicate for each party to have a copy is valid. Each having questioned the other we agreed with each other. Years 18 and 17 of our lords Diocletian and Maximian Augusti and year 10 of our lords Constantius and Maximian the most illustrious Caesars 14 Hathyr, in the consulship of Titian and Nepotian. I, Aurelius Sarapammon, agree to all the aforesaid and I shall pay the wages found to have accrued as aforesaid and in answer to the official question I agreed.'

 a representative.

2 Mav̂doc: no one who can be identified with this man is mentioned in the documents.
12 In PSI 1037 a substitute for a $\dot{\rho} \alpha \beta \delta 0 \hat{\chi} \chi$ oc receives in this same year 400 drachmas per day.
 pay at the rate of 250 drachmai per day if detained beyond the two months for which he has been paid.


 seems possible therefore that the sentence ran é $\pi!c \tau a ́ \nu \tau o c . . . \dot{\epsilon} \mu \circ \hat{v}\langle\kappa a i\rangle \pi \rho o c \in \delta \rho \in \dot{v} o \nu \tau o c$, 'If I am on the job the two months and continue. . $\therefore \dot{\epsilon} \phi \dot{\prime} с \tau a c \theta a \iota$ is found in this sense, and the genitive case $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \delta v_{0}$ $\mu \eta \nu \hat{\omega} \nu$ may have been used by analogy with $\tau \hat{\eta}$ c $\delta \iota \mu \eta^{\prime} \nu 0 v$ above. At 26 similarly kai must be added before $\alpha \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \dot{\eta} \lambda o v c$. Since the meaning could have been expressed more clearly a doubt remains.

18 The reason for the deletion of $a^{\prime} \zeta^{\prime} \eta \mu \nu \nu$ is obscure. The phrase is common enough, e.g. 1626 19-20.

22 What the context calls for here is a guarantee by Sarapammon that he will be financially responsible for damages awarded in the event of a $\zeta \dot{\eta} \tau \eta c i c$. A statement of this type is found in P. Cair.


 be read $\epsilon \%$, $\epsilon$, or $\epsilon \varsigma$, but none of these combinations leads anywhere. Beyond 1.22 the details are unclear. After $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ one expects something like 'your substituting for me' or 'your actions in office' or possibly, in view of what follows, 'your responsibility to the other dekanoi'. In l. 23 it is possible to read
 difficult by the traces before ...oוc; one could force them to yield qoos instead of $\gamma o y$; however, the form of tau is not paralleled elsewhere in this piece and $ب$ ¢ actually looks like a damaged $\nu$. If toic cannot
 apodosis, and the logical place for it to begin is in line 23 with $\dot{\epsilon} \mu \dot{\epsilon} \tau \grave{\nu} \nu$ Capa $\alpha_{\alpha} \mu \mu \omega \nu a$, the beginning of line 23 should contain a verb or adjective to govern $\delta \epsilon \kappa \alpha \nu \circ \hat{c}$. A verb, parallel to $\epsilon i$ ipa! in line 25 , should
 similar is definitely wanting. One expects some sort of guarantee to the substitute that he will not be held financially responsible for possible losses in office. A contract of substitution is a private agreement and any financial responsibility is still that of the original appointee, see P. Leit. I 3 introduction and 11. $20-2 \mathrm{n}$.

30 A Àv $\rho$ i $\delta^{\prime}$ : the consuls' names were added as an afterthought.

## VII. PRIVATE LETTERS

## 2860. Letter from Heraklammon to Kallistos

13.I×II.9 cm.

Second century
An allusive private and possibly business letter from Heraklammon to Kallistos, who appear to have some dealings with each other about slaves. The reference to acrobats in 16 could imply that the boys referred to in io and 13 may also have been some type of entertainers. The letter is noteworthy for two items of vocabulary: $\dot{\eta} \gamma \rho \alpha i \hat{\alpha}$ in II, and $\pi \epsilon \tau \in v \rho u c \tau \eta{ }^{\prime} \subset$ in 16 . The hand is a small, plain, carefully formed one resembling a round book-hand. The cursive forms are few, notably $\xi$ and $v$. The over-all style and many of the letter forms are similar to P. Fouad 32, A.D. I 74 , written faster than this letter.
'Нракда́ $\mu \omega \nu$ Кадлі́стє төิє $\tau \mu \iota \omega \tau \alpha ́ \tau \omega \quad \tau \epsilon \in \kappa \nu \omega \quad \chi \alpha i \rho \epsilon \iota \nu$.












$15 \pi \hat{\eta} c a \iota$. є́ $\phi \rho o ́ v \tau \iota c a$ ס̀̀ каì $\nu[\epsilon]$ аvícк $\omega \nu$
 $\gamma \rho a ́ \psi o v ~ i ̈ v a ~ \epsilon u ̉ \psi v \chi \hat{\omega}\left[\ldots . . . . . .{ }^{\alpha} \subset \pi\right] a-$
 $[\tau \grave{a}] \tau \epsilon ́ \kappa \nu a$ сov каi $K a ́ \nu \omega \pi[o \nu . \dot{a} \subset \pi a ́ \zeta \epsilon] \tau a i$


Verso (3rd hand) (á $\pi o ́ \delta o c)[K] a \lambda \lambda i ́ c \tau \omega\rangle\langle\dot{\omega}\rangle \grave{o}{ }^{`} Н \rho а к \lambda \alpha ́ \mu \mu \omega y$ (oc)

| 4 їкаขас | ${ }_{1} 11 . \gamma \rho a i ̂ a$ | ${ }_{16} 6 \pi \epsilon \tau \epsilon \cup \rho ı ¢ \tau \hat{\nu} \mathrm{~J}$. Rea | 17 ïva | 181. $\Phi \lambda \omega \rho \epsilon[\nu] \tau[i a \nu]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

＇Heraklammon to Kallistos his most honoured child，greetings．I have already sent you other letters in sufficient number as well as this and you have not yet replied．Be so good，whenever you fulfil the contract or whensoever you can，to come to me as you wrote you would．For I consider that it is better that we be content with each other rather than deal with strangers as I wrote you before about the boys，if you happen to remember．Indeed the old lady wrote me from Alexandria，＂If you have Kal－ listos，you have the boys．＂If you come here there will be nothing between us which can sadden you or me．I thought about three young acrobats as well．Write soon so I may be in good spirits．．．．Greet your（？）dear Florentia and your children and Kanopos．Kyrilla and the girls send their greetings．＇
（2nd hand）＇I pray that you are well．＇
Verso：（3rd hand）＇Deliver to Kallistos from Heraklammon．＇
$2 \tau \iota \mu \omega \tau a ́ \tau \omega \tau \epsilon \in \kappa \nu \omega$ ：I have not been able to find a parallel for this effusive greeting．It does not


5－6 кад⿳亠䒑c ov̂v moŋ́cєєc usually takes a participial construction，but is occasionally found with present or aorist infinitives and less often with finite verbs，cf．Mayser ii 1，173－4；Steen，Classica et Mediaevalia i（1938），pp．141－2；cf．also SB7180，13－18，according to the editors．Either superscript $\omega$ is a correction of the text and $\dot{\omega} \kappa \delta \dot{\eta} \pi о \tau \epsilon$ alone is to be read，or $\omega$ is an addition and $\ddot{\eta} \dot{\omega} \subset \delta \dot{\eta} \pi o \tau \epsilon$ is to be read．If the first is correct $\dot{\omega}$ is used to introduce a result clause to be translated，＇You will do well when you complete the contract so that you may finally come to me．＇But according to Mayser，ii i， 297 $\dot{\omega}$ is scarcely ever used with an infinitive．Also against this is the fact that $\eta$ is not explicitly deleted． If the second is correct，the context indicates that $\dot{\omega} \delta \delta \dot{\eta} \pi о \tau \epsilon$ is an alternative to $\dot{o} \pi o ́ \tau \alpha \nu \kappa \tau \lambda$ ．and is there－ fore used adverbially and temporally．$\delta \eta_{\eta} \pi о \tau \epsilon$ is often used to give a strong indefinite connotation，e．g．


8 At the beginning $\dot{\eta} \gamma o v \hat{v}_{\mu} \iota$ is vertically cramped and partially written in the gap between the recto fibres，which indicates a fault in the manufacture of the papyrus．a $\nu \bar{\prime} \chi \in c \theta a \iota$ with the genitive is
 $\dot{\eta} \rho \omega \dot{\tau} \eta<\alpha, \dot{\alpha} \nu \epsilon ́ \chi \epsilon \subset \theta a \iota \dot{a} \lambda \mid \lambda \eta \dot{\eta} \lambda \omega \nu$ ．Vitelli，$S I F C$ n．s．ix（1932），p． 336 rendered the verb as＇tolerate＇，＇endure＇， ＇be content with＇．The reading is certain ：not $\alpha \nu \tau \epsilon \in \chi \in c \theta a \iota$ ．

II $\dot{\eta} \gamma \rho \bar{\epsilon} a$ ：the reading is certain．If all possible misspellings are tried，the only known word to result is $\hat{\eta} \gamma \rho a i \alpha$ ，＇old woman＇，which is otherwise found only in poetry（Homer，Aeschylus，Sophocles， Euripides，and later Theocritus）．However，it apparently was in use in popular speech：P．Chantraine， Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue greqque（Paris，1968），s．v．ypaûc notes that it survives in Modern Greek．
$16 \pi \epsilon \tau \epsilon \cup \rho \iota c \tau \eta$＇c is，according to LSF，found only in a transliterated Latin form petaurista and cited only from Pliny，$H \mathcal{N}$ xi $1_{5}$ ，where it is used metaphorically of fleas，and from Varro，quoted by Nonius p． 70 L ．
${ }_{1} 8 \Phi \lambda \omega \rho \epsilon \nu \tau i a$ is not in $\mathcal{N} B$ ，but $\Phi \lambda \omega \rho \in ́ v \tau \iota \circ \subset$ is．
20 корácıa are young girls．The noun seems to indicate age rather than position：in BGU 887， 3 （A．D．151）a кopáciov is purchased，but in P．Oslo i40（second century a．D．）it is used to describe a free girl．In the New Testament корácıov is used of Salome（Matt．14：ir，Mark 6：22 and 28）and the daughter of an ${ }^{\circ} \rho \chi \not \omega \nu$（Matt．9：24－6）．In Mark 5：40－2，the same story，кopácıov is synonymous with $\pi a \iota \delta i o v$ and she is described as twelve years old．The context in this letter indicates that here it is a synonym of $\tau \epsilon \in \kappa \nu \alpha$ ；though in P．Lond．ii 311 ，pp．154－5，A．D．I 65 from Arsinoe four корácıa are hired with three gymnasts for a festival．

Verso： $\mathbb{A}$ ；this sign at the beginning of the address is very damaged，but in this context it seems most probable that it is an abbreviation for $\dot{\alpha} \pi o^{\prime} \delta o c$ ．

## 2861．Letter from Apollonius

$$
6.8 \times 14.5 \mathrm{~cm}
$$

Second century
Apollonius，who is doubtless a tax－collector，writes an urgent letter to Dioscurides instructing him to speed up the collection from the names on his list．Though describing
himself as $\phi$ idoc in the address, Apollonius writes in the tone of a superior to a subordinate. The script is markedly similar to $2594=$ Plate vii in E. G. Turner, Greek Papyri.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \tau \widehat{\varphi} \phi \iota \lambda \tau \alpha ́ \tau \omega \chi \alpha{ }^{\prime} \rho \epsilon \tau \nu .
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { тарà соі ò ò } \mu \text { áт } \omega \nu \text { каі } \\
& \nu \hat{\varphi} \nu \text { с } \epsilon \dot{\epsilon} \rho \omega \tau \hat{\omega} \dot{\epsilon} \pi i \quad \pi \lambda \epsilon \epsilon- \\
& \text { ov } \pi \rho o \underset{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \lambda \theta \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \tau \hat{\eta} \dot{\alpha} \pi \alpha \iota-
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{\text {cт }} \epsilon \rho \epsilon \hat{\omega} \nu \text { ò } \nu о \mu \dot{\alpha} \tau \omega \nu \text {, } \\
& \text { є̇ } \pi \epsilon i \quad \pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \nu \eta \gamma \kappa \alpha ́ c \theta \eta- \\
& \mu \epsilon \nu \text { ßалєîv ढ̇тi } \tau \rho \dot{\alpha} \pi \epsilon \zeta \alpha \nu .
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mu \eta \delta \dot{\epsilon} \nu \text { ä } \pi \eta \tau \eta \kappa о ́ \tau \alpha
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mu є \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \eta к а \text {. } \\
& \text { є' } \rho \rho \omega<0 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Verso


## II 1. $\dot{\nu} \nu \boldsymbol{\gamma} \kappa \alpha ́ c \theta \eta \mu \in \nu$

'Apollonius to his very dear friend Dioscurides greeting.
'As I asked you when I saw you to proceed vigorously with the collection of the accounts on your list, so now I ask you still more to apply yourself to the collection with urgency of the substantial (?) accounts, since we have been compelled to pay everything into the bank. I have found too that Polydas has collected nothing and I have remained here of necessity. Farewell.'
(Address) 'To Dioscurides from Apollonius his friend.'




$9^{-10} \tau \hat{\omega} \varphi$ с $\tau \epsilon \rho \epsilon \bar{\omega} \nu$ ỏvo $\mu \dot{\alpha} \tau \omega \nu$ : a unique expression, which should mean either 'the hard cases', i.e. those from whom it is difficult to extract taxes, cf. P. Leit. 13 , where $\pi \rho \alpha{ }^{\prime} \kappa \tau о \rho \epsilon \epsilon ~ с \iota \tau \iota \kappa \hat{\omega} \nu$ agree to joint
 stantial) accounts', those who have the most tax to pay. No synonym for the latter meaning suggests itself, but for the former several possibilities may be compared: (i) ä ão $\alpha$ o ojvó $\mu a \tau a$ (though © $\tau \in \rho \in \dot{\alpha}$

 $\mu[\dot{\eta}] \kappa \epsilon \kappa \tau \eta \mu \epsilon \in \nu[0] \iota \subset \gamma \hat{\eta}_{\nu} \dot{\epsilon} \nu \tau[\hat{\omega}] \kappa \lambda \hat{\eta}[\rho] \omega$; (iv) the use of $\dot{\alpha} c \theta \dot{\epsilon} \nu \epsilon \iota a$ of financial weakness, cf. Hombert-Préaux

Chr．d＇Eg．xxiii（1937），pp．261－2．Elsewhere in the papyri c $\tau \epsilon \rho \epsilon$ óc almost invariably qualifies $\pi v \rho o{ }^{\prime}$ c with the meaning＇hard＇，＇ripe＇，see 16398 n ．More relevant here perhaps are P．Harr．135， 3 （ 5 th cent．），


11－12 For practores，etc．，paying taxes into banks see Wallace，Taxation in Egypt，p． 473 n．10．Here， however，the collectors were apparently compelled（or＇instructed＇；for $\dot{\alpha} \nu a \gamma \kappa \alpha \dot{\zeta} \zeta \omega$ in a weakened sense see $2563_{21-2}$ n．）to pay in all the tax due before they had collected it from the tax－payers．
$13 \Pi_{0} \lambda \nu \delta \bar{a} v\lceil a]$ ：$\Pi_{0} \lambda v \delta \alpha \nu a$ seems to have been written at first and then an attempt made to scratch out the final $\alpha$ ． $\bar{\Pi}_{0} \lambda_{\nu \delta a} \mathrm{c}$ is an uncommon name，elsewhere only in WO $\mathrm{I}_{12} 8, \mathrm{P}$ ．Med．49，9，and SB v $7742,1$.



## 2862．Letter from Lucillianus

$$
11.5 \times 6.8 \mathrm{~cm}
$$

Third century
This brief，cryptic note，in good Greek，is written across the fibres in a fairly broad， neat，right－sloping script，with few cursive tendencies．It is a good，though unpreten－ tious，hand，similar to C．H．Roberts，Greek Literary Hands，Plate 22d（c．A．D．260）．The greeting has been added in a cruder，more pointed script，each letter being separately made．There are traces of six horizontal and perhaps two vertical folds．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { тоі̂с } \tau \iota \mu \iota \omega \tau \alpha ́ \tau о \iota \subset \chi \text { дípє七v. }
\end{aligned}
$$

5

## Verso


5－6 1．毛iv ï，pap．7l．oúк
＇Lucillianus to the most esteemed Didymus and Heraclides greeting．
＇I have accomplished the thing about which you gave me instructions．I spent nothing on this， I merely asked for the thing．The man whom you sent will also vouch to you that there was no shirking on my part．Greet the good Ptolcmais and your children．（Second hand）I pray to all the gods that you and they may be in good health．＇
（Address）＇To Didymus，former exegete（？），from Lucillianus．＇
I Aovкc $\lambda \lambda \iota a \nu o ́ c:$ an uncommon name，with an aristocratic ring．A Lucillianus is bibliophylax at Oxyrhynchus in PSI xii 1255 （third cent．）．

3－4 cuvєлє́धava：new to the papyri．
 Precisely what it means is obscure, but this may well be Lucillianus' intention, cf. the use of the vague $\tau o ̀ ~ \pi \rho a ̂ \gamma \mu a$.

Io $\Delta \iota \delta u ́ \mu \omega \in \xi \xi \eta \gamma \eta \tau():$, the reading is almost certain. The title may be expanded $\dot{\epsilon} \xi \eta \gamma \eta \tau(\hat{\eta})$ or



There is ink between $\epsilon \xi \eta \gamma \eta^{\tau}$ and $\pi^{\prime}$, probably part of the customary series of XXs.

## VIII. MINOR DOCUMENTS

## 2863-2872. Sitologi Documents

Eight orders for payment in grain, and two notices of credit for payments in grain. Both types of document are well represented in papyri; for brief discussion and bibliography, see 2588-2591 introd.
2863. Order for payment in grain. $13 \cdot 1 \times 16 \mathrm{~cm} .22$ August, A.D. 123.





21. Sıácтєi入ov 3 1. єं $\nu \epsilon c \tau \omega ิ \tau o c$
'Leontas son of Didymus to Diogenes, sitologus of the eastern toparchy, Phoboou district, greetings. Transfer to Saras and Theogenes, both sons of Theogenes, one hundred and thirty artabas, equal 130 art. of wheat, from the amount which you hold in deposit for me from the wheat-crop of the present 7 th year of Hadrian Caesar the lord. 7th year of the Imperator Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, Mesore 29.'
2864. Order for payment in grain. $12.7 \times 6.6 \mathrm{~cm} .26$ August, A.D. 123.





'Theon son of Heracleides and Aline and grandson of Sarapion to Faustus also called Amphion, sitologus of the eastern toparchy, Pakerke district, greetings. Transfer to Arsinoe daughter of Theon sixteen and one quarter artabas, six choenices, equal $16 \frac{1}{4}$ art. 6 choen., from those which you hold in deposit for me from the wheat-crop of the 7th year of Hadrian the lord. Seventh year of the Imperator Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, 3rd epagomenal day.'

I Faustus, also called Amphion, appears again in 516 I-2.
4 Arsinoe, daughter of Theon, is also the recipient of grain in P. Lips. II $6,5$.
2865. Order for payment in grain. $12.7 \times 10.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. C. A.D. $122 / 3$.




'Heras, secretary of Julius Theon, gymnasiarch, to the sitologi of Phoboou district, greetings. Transfer to Ptolemaeus son of Sarapion six-hundred artabas, equal 6 oo art., from the deposit of Julius Theon from the wheat-crop of the seventh year of Hadrian Caesar the lord. Year . . . of the Imperator Caesar . . .'

I Julius Theon (cf. 2867) was probably a descendant of Gaius Julius Theon, an archiereus and hypomnematographus in the time of Augustus; see Youtie, Zeitschr.f. Papyrologie u. Epigraphik i (1967), p. 167. Other Theons, perhaps related to our man, are listed as former owners of o ocicia in Rostovtzeff, Roman Empire ${ }^{2}$ ii, p. 672 . See also P. Mich. x 599 introd. The gymnasiarch of the present papyrus should be added to Sijpesteijn's list (Liste des gymnasiarques des metropoles de l' 'Evpte romaine).
2866. Order for payment in grain. $10 \times 12.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. A.D. $122 / 3$.




(Faint traces of two lines)
'Sarapion, secretary of Julius Sarapion, hypomnematographus, to Dionysius, sitologus of the middle toparchy, Senepta district, greetings. Transfer to Pekysis son of Pekysis . . . from the amount which you hold in deposit for Julius Sarapion from the wheat-crop of the present seventh year of Hadrian Caesar the lord...'

I-2 Julius Sarapion is not known to me elsewhere.

2867. Order for payment in grain. $7.9 \times 15 \mathrm{~cm} .19$ August, A.D. 127.






'..., secretary of Julius Theon, gymnasiarch, to the sitologi of Seryphis district, greetings. Transfer to Sarapion son of Dionysius for his account at Seryphis $\frac{3}{4}$ art., for his account at Senokomis 3 art., for his account at Sen . . $3^{\frac{7}{4}}$ art. 4 choen., equal 7 art. 4 choen., from the amount which you hold in deposit for Julius Theon from the wheat-crop of the in th year of Hadrian Caesar the lord. IIth year of Imperator Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, Mesore 26.'

9-1о $C_{\epsilon \rho}(\dot{\prime} \phi \epsilon \omega с)$, Сєиокс́ $\mu \epsilon \omega с, C_{\epsilon \nu}$. ( ): these are probably places where Sarapion had an account.

Io $C \in \nu .$. ( ) : the writing, though completely preserved, has resisted decipherment. One might
 ( 128580,165936 , etc.). It does not seem to be Cevá̈́ (also western toparchy, cf. 1659 39).
${ }^{1} 3 \kappa$ is very uncertain; perhaps $M \leqslant<\circ(\rho \dot{\eta}) \llbracket \leqslant \rrbracket_{5}$.
2868. Order for payment in grain. $6 \cdot 1 \times 11 \mathrm{~cm} .1_{4}$ Sept., A.D. 147.







## 

'Heracleides son of Sarapion, ex-gymnasiarch, through his agent Zoilus, to the sitologi of Psobthis of the eastern toparchy, greetings. Transfer to the heirs of Ptolema also called Sintheus, my aunt, for their account at Pakerke $19 \frac{1}{2}$ art. 7 choen., for their account at Tholthis $18 \frac{1}{4}$ art. 3 choen., equal 38 art. of wheat, from the amount which you hold in deposit for me from the wheat-crop of the past ioth year of Antoninus Caesar the lord. Eleventh year of the Imperator Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Thoth 16.'

I Heracleides, son of Sarapion, is not in Sijpesteijn's list (see 2865, note to i).
io Пакє́ $\rho \kappa \eta$ : in eastern toparchy ( $\mathbf{1 7 4 7} 35,21853$ ). For the significance of mentioning the village see 2867 9-10 n. The word or sign for artabas is not written till the total is reached.
$\Theta \dot{\varphi} \lambda(\theta \epsilon \omega c)$ : a name of a village in the lower, Thmoisepho, and middle toparchy (165962, 89, 98, 107, 242276,84 ; see 1285 introd.).
2869. Order for payment in grain. $1 \mathrm{II} \cdot \mathrm{I} \times 9.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. C. A.D. $146 / 7$.




41. Avт $\omega \nu$ ivov
'Dionysius son of Sarapion and grandson of Hierax through Apol( ) son of Heron, his friend, to the sitologi of Ophis, greetings. Transfer to Horion son of Hermogenes for his account at Sinary, 22 art., equal twenty-two artabas, from those which you hold in deposit for me from the wheat-crop of the ioth year of Antoninus Caesar the lord.'
$2 \phi i \lambda o(v):$ not a personal name; in an unpublished acknowledgement for return of a deposit dated A.D. 198 the name of the debtor on whose behalf the agent is acting is added after $\phi^{\prime} \lambda_{0}$. The noun and

$3^{*} \Omega \phi \epsilon \omega$ : : village in eastern toparchy ( 128591,165952 , etc.).
6 Cıvap $(v)$ : in lower toparchy ( 1462 26, 1659 го2, 242292 ).
2870. Order for payment in grain. $1 \mathrm{I} \cdot 4 \times 10.6 \mathrm{~cm}$. io January, A.D. i 76 .






## 4. Avtcrivou (so also in 8)

'Sarapous daughter of Dionysius, through Sarapion son of . . ., her husband, to the sitologi of Sko district, greetings. Transfer to Taaphynchis daughter of Nemesas, through Psois son of Sambath( ), for her account at . . . sepho, four and thrce-quarters artabas, four choenices, equal $4 \frac{3}{4}$ art. 4 choen., the remainder of my deposit with you from the wheat-crop of the past I 5 th year of Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord. Sixteenth year of Aurelius Antoninus the lord, Tybi 14.'

I The traces after Capami $\omega$ (voc) are very faint. They doubtless represented either the father's name or $\tau \rho \hat{v}$ !

2 (к $\dot{\omega}$ : in the upper toparchy (e.g. 1659 20).
$5 C_{a \mu \beta a \theta(~): ~ e . g . ~} C_{a \mu \beta a \theta(i o v),} C_{a \mu \beta a \theta(i \omega v o c) .}$
6 ... cє $\phi \dot{\omega}$ : possibly $\Theta_{\mu} \mu!\epsilon \epsilon \phi \dot{\omega}$, though the name of a village, not of a toparchy, is cxpected.
2871. Notice of credit for payments in grain. $10.3 \times 16.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. A.D. $175 / 6$. See 2591 introd.





 $\zeta[. ..] . \operatorname{c\epsilon \subset } \eta \mu\left(\epsilon^{\prime} \omega \mu \alpha \iota\right)$.

4 and io l. $\Delta$ to $\gamma$ eviór
'Transferred, of the wheat-crop of the past 15th year of Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord, through the sitologi of the western toparchy, Seryphis district, to Diogenis daughter of Sarapas through Horus son of Saras, farmer, at Seryphis, sixteen artabas, equal 16 art., from the deposit of Didymus son of Saras and grandson of Hecaton.'
'I, Theon also called Hermias, assistant, have signed.'
(2nd hand) 'And through the sitologi of the same (toparchy) from the deposit of . . . son of Sara . . . to Diogenis daughter of Sarapas, seven artabas, equal 7 art.'
'I, . . ., have signed.'
8 Theon also called Hermias appears again as $\beta$ 倡告c in 1539 I 8.
9 The line seems to end " $\Omega_{\rho o v}$, and the signs before it, though not unambiguous, might be interpreted as $\delta \iota(\hat{a})$, i.e. this would be an additional payment by the same payer and through the same agent as II. 4-5 [E. G. T.].
2872. Receipts for payment of wheat. $13 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$. A.D. $283 / 5$.






'Measured and booked in the granary at Pela to the account of Plutarchus son of Sarapion, by Sarapion : thirty-seven artabas of wheat from the crop of the present 2nd year of Carinus and Numerianus the Augusti, total 37 art. Signed by me, Plutarchus and however I am styled, decaprotus.
'Measured and booked at the granary . . . of wheat from the crop of the present ist year of our lord Diocletian...'
 If each verb is to be given its proper force, the 37 artabas must be a total of smaller payments some of which were delivered in kind ( $\mu \epsilon \mu \epsilon ́ \tau \rho \eta \tau a l$ ) and others transferred through a banking procedure ( $\delta_{\iota \in \subset \tau \alpha ́ \lambda \eta) .}$

6 The second receipt is separated from the first by a space equivalent to about 7 lines.

## IX. DOCUMENTS FIRST PUBLISHED ELSEWHERE

2873. Withdrawal from lease. $1 \mathrm{I} \cdot 3 \times 25.2 \mathrm{~cm} .25$ October, A.D. 62. Published by Gerald Browne with plate in BASP v (1968), pp. 17-24.









 нає каӨо́т! ${ }^{28} \pi \rho о ́ к \iota \tau \alpha \iota$. ơ aủто̀؟ [ $\chi$ ] $о$ о́vос.




[^8]2874. A lease of land. $12.5 \times 39 \mathrm{~cm}$. 16 October, A.D. Io8. Published by Roger S. Bagnall, $B A S P$ v (1968), pp. $14^{2-6}$, with plate.






























 ${ }^{58} \Phi_{\alpha} \hat{\omega} \phi \iota \bar{\iota}$.

[^9]'Straton the son of Heliodoros, of those from the city of the Oxyrhynchi, has leased to Pachnoubis the son of Totoes, grandson of Tryphon, of those from the village of Tanaiis, a Persian of the Epigone, for four years and four inundations from the present twelfth year of the empcror Caesar Nerva Trajan Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, twenty-four arouras belonging to him around the same Tanaiis, from the lot of Nikaios;
'To sow annually half with wheat and to plant the other half with a crop of wild chickling, for an annual rent from the produce, from the first year of one hundred and thirty-nine artabas of wheat, and for rent from the other three years annually of one hundred and thirty-four artabas of wheat, and annually half of the chaff produced, all these being safe from all risk annually, the annual taxes on the land being the charge of Straton, who shall have control over the annual crops until the annual rent has been collected.
'The lease being guaranteed, the lessee shall pay to the lessor the annual rent always in the month of Payni on the threshing floor of Tanaiis, new wheat, clean, unadulterated, and free of straw, sifted, as if to the state, measured by the fourth measure used for calculating the payments of the same Straton, the measuring being done by whomever Straton may choose.
'The lessee shall be required to return the land with the rceds cut down and the half part which has been fallow with a crop of wild chickling clean from the cutting. If any part becomes unwatered, a proportionate allowance toward the rent shall be madc to the lessee. The right of execution shall belong to Straton from the lessee and all that belongs to him, as in accordance with a legal decision.
'The lease is valid. Twelfth year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajan Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, Phaophi 15.'
'I, Pachnoubis son of Totoes, grandson of Tryphon, have leased the twenty-four arouras for four years for an annual rent from the produce of one hundred thirty-nine artabas for the present year and one hundred thirty-four artabas annually for the other three years, and half of the chaff produced annually; and I will make all payments annually and carry out the yearly reed-cutting, and in the last year I will return the half part of the said arouras from the land fallow in a crop of wild chickling cleaned from the cutting. And I will return the arouras with the reeds cut at my own expense. And I will make payments and carry out each provision as it is specified.'
'I, Ploutarchos son of Pachnoubis, wrote on behalf of my father, who is illiterate.'
${ }^{\text {'Eleventh (sic) year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajan Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, Phaophi }}$ 15.'
2875. Apprenticeship contract. $13.5 \times 18 \mathrm{~cm}$. Early 3rd cent. Published with plate by Roger S . Bagnall in $B A S P$ v (1968), pp. 135-9.





















'Aurelius Zoilus, known as the son of his mother Zoilous the daughter of Ptolemaeus, from the city of the Oxyrhynchi, and Aurelius Apollonius, son of Doras and Apollonia, from the same city, a builder, acknowledge to one another:
'Zoilus, that he has handed himself over to Apollonius to learn the craft of building, for a period of three years from the first of the present month Choiak in the present . . .th year, for which time Zoilus will provide himself remaining with the overseer Apollonius, being absent neither by night nor by day from the house of the said overseer, learning and carrying out all instructions in the craft furnished him by the overseer; Zoilus to be fed and clothed by the overseer for the said time and also to be provided by the same overseer with . . . -six (drachmas?) per month as pay, with Zoilus paying the taxes for himself.
'In case (may it not be) he should happen to be sick during the said period, he will stay with the said overseer, being cared for by him, and for as many days as he is off work with sickness he shall remain an equal number with the overseer after his term, without pay, because he is taking the aforementioned pay which does not allow for time off(?).
'Apollonius will give Zoilus, when he has finished his term of three years with the overseer and departs, clothes worth sixty drachmas, in return for those which he brings with him worth also sixty drachmas, and also tools of the builder's craft without cost.
'Aurelia Zoilous, daughter of Ptolemaeus and of her mother . . . . , the mother of Zoilus, from the same city, being present approves of (this contract). And Apollonius . . .'

27 In the first editing $\alpha \kappa a \tau a \rho \gamma \eta \theta \epsilon \iota$ was taken as a misspelling of $\hat{a} \kappa a \tau a \rho \gamma \eta \theta \hat{\eta}$. An alternative interpretation suggested by P. J. Parsons is that an adverb áкатарүךтi was intended. Though this word is not actually found, its formation is regular.
2876. An oath of guard. $8.5 \times 25.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Early 3 rd cent. Oath of a villager of the Memphite nome upon entering the liturgical office of guarding the territory along the Nile. The official title of the post is not given, but was probably a form of $\pi a \rho a \phi u \lambda a \kappa \eta$. Published with plate by Roger S. Bagnall in BASP v (ig68), pp. 139-42.








 єủסокойv[тас
'To Calpurnius Isidorus also called Harpocration, strategus of the Memphite nome: I, Diogenes son of Imouthes and Herais, from the village of Psoaphre of the same nome, having been nominated among others by the comogrammateus of the village for standing guard in a boat in the great river, from the harbour of the village of . . achephre to Sykameinos, swear by the fortune of the lord the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius Augustus to stand guard by night and by day in the said areas, without absence or fault, or may I be liable to the consequences of the oath. I have furnished as sureties for myself Bauthlas the son of Apeitos and Aplonarion, and Nemesion the son of Imouthes and Herais, both from the same village, being present and giving their assent.'

I-3 There are no strategi known for the Memphite nome between I75, when an Apollonius is known, and 270/5, when an Aurelius Besarion is attested. There are two other undatable third-century strategi listed, Aurelius Agathus also called Salo . . . and Aurelius Heraclammon (H. Henne, Liste des stratèges, p. 22 ; cf. Mussies, P. Lugd. Bat. xiv (1965), p. 24).

5 Psoaphre is mentioned only in PSI 675 , a third-century b.c. document from the Zenon papers. Since the archive is concerned with the Fayûm, it is not likely to refer to the same village as the present document. There is also a Psouphre or Psophre in P. Lond. 99, 50 (vol. i, p. 158), as corrected in BL i 277, a document which mentions at least one other village whose name is found in the Memphite nome ( $B L$ i 226 n. 7).

9 ádıádt: found elsewhere in 26759 and P. Beatty Panop. i 60,252 , meaning a cutter used for the postal service; also (mentioned as unpublished in notes to P. Beatty. Panop. i 252), P. Lond. I 159 IV, head of column (P. Lond. iii $112-14$ ). In general, it means a small fishing-type vessel, here used for a patrol boat.

II The first two letters of the village name are not sufficiently preserved to allow conjecturing the name.

12 Sykameinos is not otherwise attested in this nome. There was a Sykameinos in Nubia (CIG 51 Io) and one mentioned in P. Lips. 97 from Hermonthis. The name ('having fig trees') is likely to have been common.

14-16 In the original publication the emperor was taken to be Elagabalus (A.D. 218-22), in which case Evंrvxov̂c has been omitted from his titles, see Bureth, Les Titulatures, pp. 106-7. The fact that the applicant and his guarantors do not have Aurelius as part of their name suggests the possibility that the document was written before the Antonine Constitution. The titles Evic $\beta$ 伦 $\subset, C_{\epsilon} \beta a c t o \hat{v}$ suit the sole reign of Caracalla, in which case the name C $\epsilon o v \eta$ pov has probably been omitted before $A v \tau \omega \nu i v o v$ (Bureth, pp. IO2-5). Two papyri as yet unpublished and unknown to the first editor mention a strategus of the Arsinoite nome with the same name as the Memphite strategus here. In the later one, of A.D. $215 / 16$, the strategus has the prefix Aurelius as a result of the Antonine Constitution. There is a strong presumption that the man was strategus of the Memphite nome early in the sole reign of Caracalla, say about A.D. 213 or 214 , and that he was transferred to the Arsinoite just before the Antonine Constitution began to affect nomenclature in the papyri, which was late in A.D. 214 ( $\overline{J E A}$ xlviii (1g62), pp. I24-3I). [Edd.] J. Bingen also has suggested (by letter) that the lack of Coovqpou here may point to A.D. 212 , when there might have been some confusion early in Caracalla's sole reign.

24 A $\pi \epsilon i \tau \omega c$ is not listed in $\mathcal{N} B$ nor in Foraboschi's Onomasticum Alterum Papyrologicum, but it seems a reasonable formation from ${ }^{*} A_{\pi \epsilon \iota}$.

28 Restored after 972.
2877. Order for Nails. $7.5 \times 7.2 \mathrm{~cm}$. Late 3rd cent. Published with plate by Roger S. Bagnall, BASP v (1968), pp. 99-103.

 $\left(\eta^{\eta} \mu c v\right)^{7}$ ( ётоис) $\beta \| M \epsilon \chi \epsilon i \rho \overline{\iota \gamma}$
'Andromachus to Theon, greetings. Give the hydroparochus Dioscorus, son of Philon, a half measure of ringed nails for repairing his waterwheel, that is, $\frac{1}{2}$ measure. In the second year, the thirteen of Mecheir.'

## INDEXES

（Letters in small raised type refer to fragments，small roman numerals to columns． An asterisk indicates that the word to which it is attached is not recorded in the ninth edition of Liddell and Scott，Greek－English Lexicon．Square brackets indicate that a word is wholly or partly supplied from other sources or by conjecture．Round brackets indicate that a word is expanded from an abbreviation or a symbol．The article is not indexed．）

## I．NEW LITERARY TEXTS

## （a）Tyrtaeus（2824）

ảvท́p［28247］．
ảvıçávaı［28247］．
ăctv 2824 I3．
áфєкขєі̂сӨaı［2824 15］．
$\gamma \in \nu \in a ́$［2824 і I ？］．
$\gamma$ ย́voc［2824 I I ？］．
$\gamma \lambda а \cup к \bar{\omega} \pi \iota \prec 2824$ ı 6.
SiSóval 2824 I 3.
є่ $\gamma \gamma$ v́т $\epsilon \rho о с 2824$ II．
＇Eрито́с 2824 I4．
$\theta \epsilon \circ \pi \rho \circ \pi-[2824$ 2］．
Ө́óc 28249.

на⿱亠䒑tía 28244.
$\nu \hat{c}<0<2824 \quad 15$.
${ }_{\circ}^{\circ} \delta \in\left[\begin{array}{ll}2824 & 1\end{array}\right]$ ．

## ơpầ 28246.

$\pi$ а̂c 28246.
$\pi \epsilon i \theta \epsilon \iota \nu$［2824 1о］．
Пє́ $\lambda 0 \psi$［2824 15］．
$\pi \rho о \lambda \epsilon i \pi \epsilon \epsilon\left[\begin{array}{ll}2824 & 14\end{array}\right]$ ．
vio 2824 i．
$\phi \iota \lambda-$［2824 9］．
фр グ $^{2} 28243$ 3．

## （b）New Comedy（2825－2828）


$\dot{\alpha} \delta \epsilon \lambda \phi \eta^{\prime} 2825$ в і 6 ，ii 17 ．
$\dot{a} \theta u \mu \epsilon \hat{\imath} v 2825{ }^{\text {в }}$ ii 18 ．
ảкоúєєン $2825{ }^{\text {в }}$ i 12，［ii 17］．
$\dot{a} \lambda \lambda a^{\prime}$［28275］．
ä $\mu a 2825$ в ${ }^{\text {ii } 14 . ~}$
ăv 2825 в ii 12, I $_{5} \quad 2826$ ii 20 28288.
ăva ${ }^{2} 2825$ с 2.

ảv ${ }^{2} \mathrm{p} 2825$ A II．
a่ $\pi a v \tau \hat{\alpha} \nu(?)\left[2825\right.$ A $^{2}$ 15］．
$\dot{a} \pi \epsilon \epsilon \theta i \epsilon \iota \nu 2825$ в ii 13 ．
ȧтод入úvat 2825 в і іо 28284 ．
$A \pi o ́ \lambda \lambda \omega \nu 2825{ }^{\text {в }}$ ii 13,162826 ii 26.

аँрктос 2826 ii 24.
ácтрогонєiv 2826 ii 23.
ӑтотос 2825 в iii $^{\text {1 }} 4$ ．

aữóध $\theta=2825$ в і і 4 ．
aủzóc $2825{ }^{\text {B }}$ ii 6， 12 ．
 $\beta \lambda \epsilon ́ \pi \epsilon \iota \nu 2825$ в і 8.
Bpavpent－［2825 A 12$]$ ．
Bpavpcúvia［2825 a 5］．
$\gamma a \mu \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu 2825{ }^{\text {B }}{ }^{\text {i }} 3,5$.
$\gamma \alpha \mu \tau \tau^{\prime} 2826$ ii 18.
$\gamma \dot{\alpha} \mu$ ос 2825 в іі 18 ．
रáp 2825 А 2,4 ， 12 ，в і і 3 ，ii I 5

$$
28273 \quad 28287
$$

$\gamma \in 2825{ }^{\circ}$ с 3 ？
$\gamma \nu \omega \dot{\rho}$ с $\mu$ ос 2825 а I I．
 $\delta \iota \alpha^{2} 2825^{\text {B }}$ iii 16 ？
ठ九átovoc 2825 в iii 16 ？
$\delta<\delta o ́ v a l ~ 2825$ в ${ }^{\text {в }}$ ii 1 ．
ठокє $\imath \nu$［2825 в ii 9］ 2826 ii 20.
éáv 2825 в і 17 ，iii 17 ？
єَ $\gamma \omega \dot{\omega} 2825$ в і і 1 ， 16 ，ii $9,16,16$ ， 16 2826 ii 17.

єi 2825 в і $7 \quad 2828$ 1о．
Gióéval $2825^{\text {A }} 2$［2827 3 ？］．
tival $2825^{\text {a }} 1,2,3,10$, B $^{\text {ii }} 4$ ，［6］，
10， 15 ，［iii 14 ？］ 2826 ii 19， 2 I． tic 2825 в ii I I．
fic $2825^{\text {B }}$ i 9. єicє́ $\rho \chi \in \subset$ ©al 2825 в ii i 7. єíca $2825^{\text {A }} 9$ ，${ }^{\text {в }}$ ii 10.
（－）$\epsilon \lambda \epsilon \prime \gamma \chi \epsilon \iota \nu 2825{ }^{\text {a }} 5$.
є $\bar{\epsilon}$ єос 28289.
${ }^{\text {＂}}$ E $\mu$ ßарос 2825 в ii 6.
є́ $\mu \phi$ ро́vшс 2825 в ii 8.
$\dot{\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \nu 2825$ А 12.
$\stackrel{y}{\epsilon} v \delta o \nu 2825$ в і 4.
$\dot{\epsilon} \nu \theta a \delta i{ }^{2} 2825{ }^{\text {a }} 13$.


є́ $\pi$ аїссєє 2825 в іі ıо．
є̇ $\pi \iota \nu 0 \epsilon \hat{\nu} 2825$ в ii 9.

$\epsilon \in \rho \hat{a} \nu 2825$ в ${ }^{\text {ii }} 15$ ．
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The Oxyrhynchus papyri




[^0]:    * All dates are A.D.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ E. W. Handley suggests that someone may be instructing a husband how he is to question his wife on her past, and forecasting how the dialogue will go (esp. 5, 7).

[^2]:    ${ }^{\text {r }}$ A coloured plate is now published in S. Charitonidis, L. Kahil, R. Ginouvès, Les Mosaïques de la Maison du Ménandre à Mytilène (Bern, 1970).

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ If indeed this belongs to Epitrepontes.

[^4]:    I If the final trace is rightly taken to be part of $\tau$, not $\chi$ (i.e. $\chi[\alpha i \rho \epsilon \iota \nu]$ ), the minimum restoration is an adjective or noun to accompany the article $\tau[\hat{\omega}$ (e.g. $\phi \iota \lambda \tau \dot{\alpha} \tau \varphi$ or $\dot{\alpha} \delta \epsilon \lambda \phi \hat{\omega})$ and an infinitive such as $\chi$ aip $\epsilon \nu .13$ letters, therefore, is the minimum loss.

    3 The traces could well accommodate катєч $\gamma \in \gamma \dot{\sim} \eta \kappa \epsilon$. This perfect form (written катє $\gamma \gamma \epsilon \gamma \dot{\prime} \eta \kappa а с)$ occurs in P. Amh. ii 35, 23 (ii в.c.). Mayser, Gramm. i 343 comments on the difficulty this compound gave in conjugation.
    $6 \gamma \alpha^{\prime}[\rho]$ : but, e.g., $-\gamma \alpha[\mu]_{\epsilon \nu \nu}$ or $-\gamma a[\gamma] \in \nu$ or other possibilities cannot be excluded.
     $\epsilon$ is a tear in the papyrus.

    At end of 7 a restored [ ${ }_{\circ}^{\circ} \tau \iota$ ] would allow Mnesitheus' own words to be quoted in 8.

[^5]:    3 (Xı $\lambda_{\iota a \rho o v p} \omega \bar{\nu}$ ) : Ab Pap.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ And cf. also F. Oertel, Die Liturgie p. 343.

[^7]:    
    
    
    

[^8]:    
    
    
     1. 2) $28 \pi \rho о ́ к \iota \tau \alpha \iota=\pi \rho o ́ к є \iota \tau \alpha \iota$ : the scribe wrote $\pi \rho о \kappa \iota \tau \alpha \iota$, then corrected $a \iota$ by drawing an iota through the alpha $\quad \chi \rho \rho^{v} v o c:$ the nu is written awkwardly so as to resemble a mu Verso: $35 \epsilon \epsilon^{\epsilon} \kappa$
    'Psenamounis, son of Psenamounis and grandson of Thonis, and Dionysius, son of Ptollis and grandson of Orthonoos, inhabitants of the village of Sesphtha in the lower toparchy, to Tiberius Claudius Theon, lessee of the estate of Lucius Annaeus Seneca, greeting. Since we are unable to cultivate the five arouras which we held in our own name in the lot of Diotimus in the same estate, we are withdrawing, starting from the ninth year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, in order that we may be in no difficulties at all about the land rents. Accordingly we ask you to agree with us in the matter of the withdrawal, in order that we may not be subject to slanderous accusations. Farewell. Ninth year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Phaophi 28.'
    (2nd hand) 'I, Fsenamounis, son of Psenamounis, am withdrawing from the cultivation, as aforesaid.'
    (3rd hand) 'I, Dionysius, son of Ptollis, am also withdrawing, as aforesaid. The same date.'

[^9]:    
    51. גópтои

    54 Пахүои̂ßıс: 1. Пахขoúßıoc
    561. $\delta \omega \delta \epsilon \kappa \alpha ́ т о v$

[^10]:    Сєン－2867 io．
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    Сєขокйцис 2841528679.
    Cєри̂фıс 2867 3， 92871 3， 5.
    Ć́сфөа 2845 1 28734.
    Cıvapú 2846328696.

